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MADRAS

MADRAS *Information*

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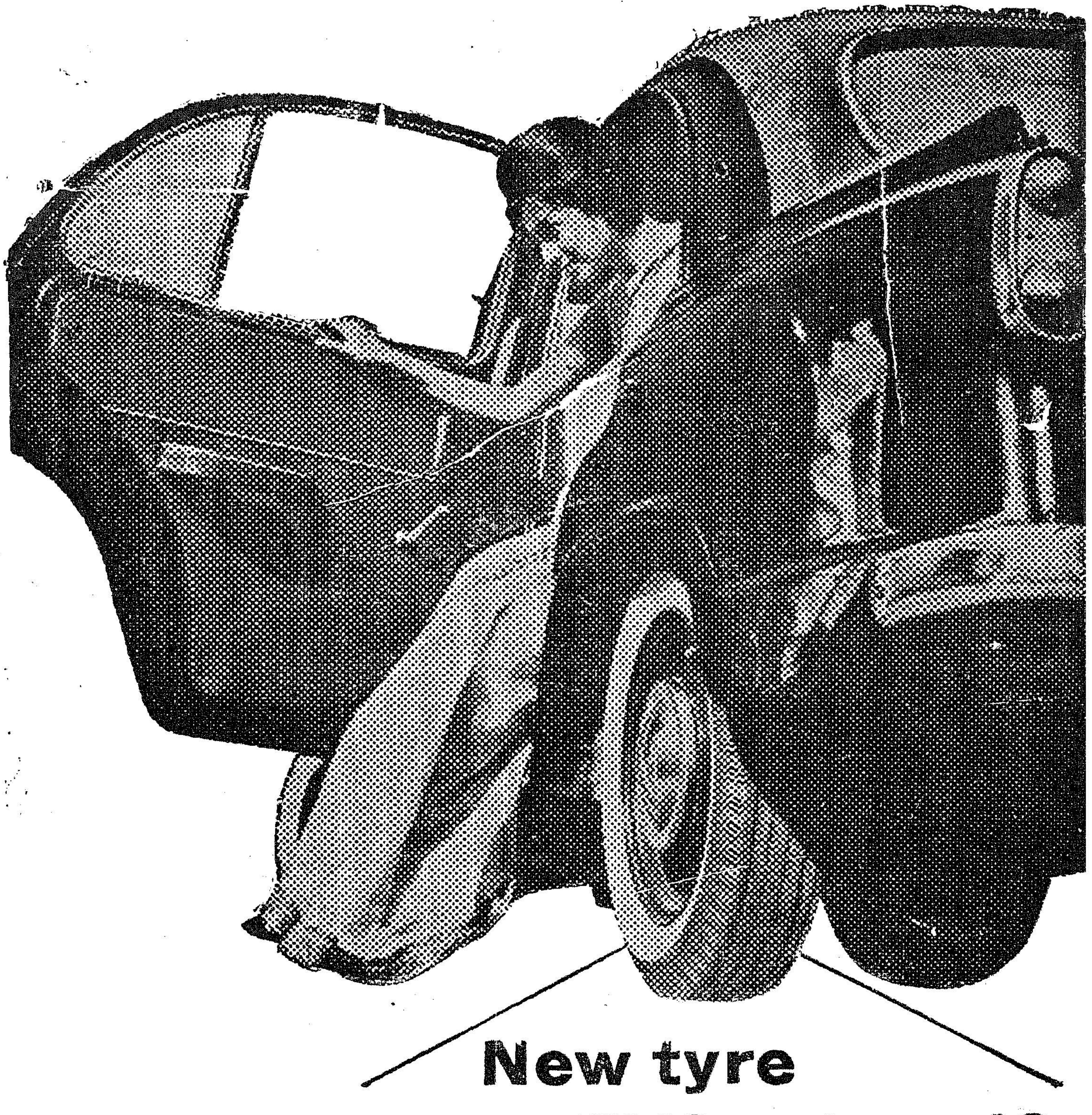

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Impressive Progress of Madras

-Governor's Tribute

The Governor of Madras in his Republic day Message broadcast over the All-India Radio paid glowing tributes to the impressive progress of Madras.

As we celebrate the Republic Day, year after year, we are sometimes apt to take it in a mechanical way. Let it not be forgotten that it is a day of national pride and national honour and it is our sacred duty to observe the Day in a spirit of utter dedication to the service of our Motherland and her people. We may or may not be attracted by outward celebrations, but it must be remembered that it is a day on which the heart of every Indian should attune itself with the pulsating heart of India.

Turning to our own State, it would not be out of place if I dwell a little on its affairs so that we may know where we stand in regard to our nation-building activities. Like the rest of India, we have also been working hard to implement our planned programmes for creating better living conditions for our people.

In the forefront

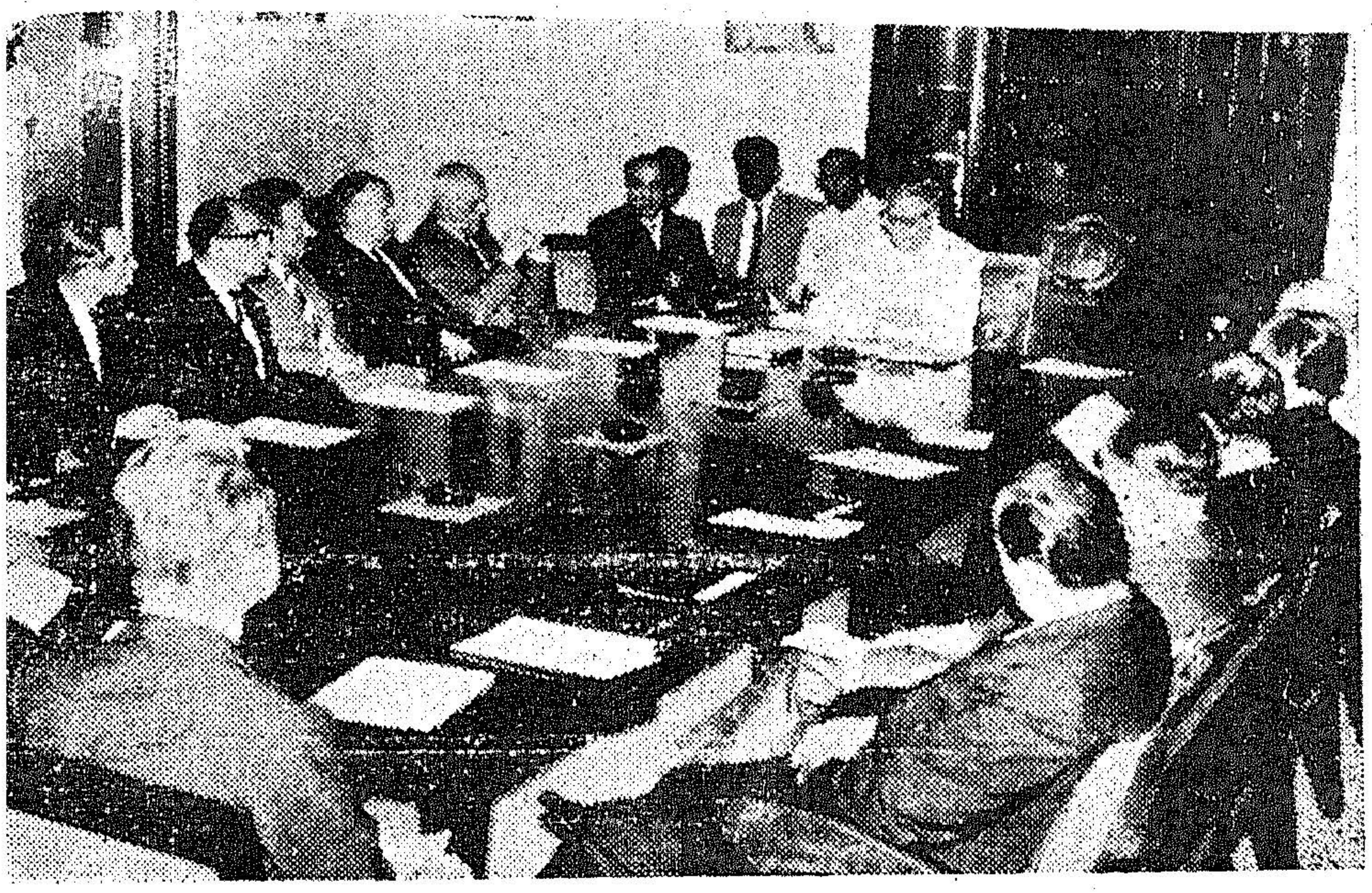
Madras has always been in the forefront in Plan fulfilment. The Third Plan visualises more intensified efforts in all directions, with an outlay of Rs. 291 crores. It is likely that the actual performance may exceed the outlay by about Rs. 50 crores.

Agricultural production is the sheet anchor of all our Plans, having regard to the fact that the majority of our people live by agriculture and any significant improvement in their living standards will be possible only with increa sed agricultural production. We have been facing a difficult food situation and all efforts are made to tackle the problem. We are not yet out of wood completely and events have shown that our efforts should be redoubled in order to obviate any recurrence of the difficult situation.

Our State has registered an impressive industrial progress. The industries are both diversified and dispersed and special steps have been taken to start industries in undeveloped areas. The Centrally-sponsored projects located in the State like the Neyveli Integrated Project, the Surgical Instruments Project and the Avadi Tank Project have recorded good progress during 1964.

The deep sea harbour project at Tuticorin which was recently inaugurated by the Prime Minister, will, when completed handle about 2 million tons of Cargo. Being nearest to the Indian Ocean, it is expected that trade will develop considerably at this harbour and a new era of industrial and commercial prosperity will be ushered in in this part of the State.

The Enquiry Committee on Small News Papers visited Madras in January. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, is seen with the Members of the Committee. Information and Publicity, Industries and Public Health Ministers are also in the picture. Sri R. R. Diwakar, Chairman of the Committee is seen at the extreme right.



Members of the German Business and Banker's Delegation with Sri R. Venkataraman, Industries Minister at his Chambers.

The bulk of the Third Plan outlay has been earmarked for power projects and we have made significant progress therein. In rural electrification, Madras maintains its lead. The number of villages electrified up to 1st December last was more than eighteen thousand, leaving only about a thousand to be electrified, and more than two lakhs of pumpsets have been connected to power.

Education

So far as education is concerned, the achievements of the State in sending children of 6—11 age group to school, its lead in the field of providing text-books and its triple benefit scheme for teachers have won appreciation in higher quarters and have been commended to other States.

We have a sound structure of co-operative credit. The Third Plan aims at increasing the coverage to 85 per cent and the credit supply to 50 crores. The results so far achieved under different schemes in the co-operative sector also have been quites atisfactory in terms of both financial outlays and physical targets. The year 1964 saw the birth of a number of co-operative spinning mills and co-operative sugar factories.

The entire State has been covered by the Community Development programmes. Within the framework of the Panchayat Development schematic budget, each Panchayat Union has now a large measure of freedom in planning with reference to local needs and circumstances, and it may now be said that in spheres such as rural water-supply, communications and elementary education, local planning plays a significant role. The Panchayat Unions, besides executing works entrusted to them, also act as agencies in implementing schemes of certain departments of Government. Of the programmes executed by the panchayats, great importance is attached to the implementation of the agricultural programme.

In a rapid survey, I have so far referred only to a few matters. While our full-time attention is needed for our developmental activities, the restoration of Dhanushkodi to its position as an important pilgrim centre and the rehabilitation of the people who had to face a terrible misfortune, are problems thrust on us suddenly by Nature. Our thanks are due to individuals and institutions who have come forward to help us spontaneously with their generous donations. It should give satisfaction to all concerned that the Governments of the State and the Centre are anxious to do everything possible expeditiously in order to restore normal life and communication in the Rameswaram island.

May we all untiringly work for the further progress of Madras State so that it may contribute along with others, to the progress of India as a whole and may we all strive incessantly for the future of India and for the fulfilment of her destiny in terms of securing to all the citizens economic and social justice and establishing a Welfare State.

Sanctuaries

With a view to prevent the killing of tigers by follidol and other poisons by the ryots residing in the vicinity of sanctuaries, the Chief Conservator of Forests has sent a scheme for payment of compensation to ryots when their cattle are killed by tigers.

The Government have approved the Scheme. The quantum of the compensation shall be 50 per cent of the value of the animal killed or Rs. 300 whichever is less.

More Eggs for Pregnant Mothers

The Applied Nutrition Programme which is being implemented in this State with the assistance of UNICEF is steadily gaining momentum. The main object of the programme is the production and distribution of nutritionally valuable food by providing adequate training to the villagers in the field of pisciculture, growing vegetables, poultry development, etc.

So far under this Programme, 519,636 *eggs have been distributed to pregnant mothers by* 249 *poultry units.*

The Applied Nutrition Programme has been steadily gaining momentum in Madras State. The main objects of this programme are encouraging villagers in the production and distribution of nutritionally valuable food, providing adequate training to Village Level Workers and arrangement of Training Programme for village leaders. The Programme aims at the development of poultry, pisciculture, production of vegetables and nutrition education and training.

This programme is being implemented with the assistance of UNICEF in the seven Rural Extension Training Centres, three Home Science Wings and in the seven Blocks attached to the Training Centres, viz., Arni, Krishnagiri, Bhavanisagar, Pattukottai, Tiruvidamarudur, T. Kallupatti and Koilpatti. It has since been decided to extend the scheme to two more institutions and the Blocks attached to them.

Eggs for Pregnant Mothers

Large Poultry Units have been established in each of the seven Rural Extension Training Centres. These units are supplying birds to the Village Poultry Units, started in Applied Nutrition Programme Blocks. The State Government meet 75 per cent of the cost of construction of Poultry houses, the remaining 25 per cent being met by the Panchayats. The equipments and free balanced ration to feed the birds were supplied by the State Government for one year in the first instance and extended for another year subsequently. The question of extending the assistance for one more year, is under consideration. After the Government assistance is withdrawn, the Panchayats are expected to maintain the units with their own resources. The Panchayats in turn are expected to supply 5,000 eggs to all pregnant and nursing mothers and pre-school children in every 2,000 population, for the 'project period' of 3 years. The total number of eggs so far freely distributed to the beneficiaries is 519,636. These eggs have been supplied by 249 Poultry units.

Under 'Pisciculture' all available ponds are stocked with fingerlings. Fingerlings are supplied by the Fisheries Department free of cost to the Panchayats for three years. In turn, the Panchayats are required to supply 1,000 pounds of fish every year, to 50 pregnant and nursing mothers and 100 pre-school children in each 1,000 population. So far 290,578 lb. of fish have been supplied to pregnant and nursing mothers.

Under 'Horticulture', Village gardens up to 5 acres each, have been started by the Panchayats. So far, 103 gardens have been started. Besides, gardens are started in schools. The vegetables produced in these gardens are used for the feeding of beneficiaries under Applied Nutrition Programme.

Milk powder is supplied by UNICEF for this programme. This is distributed to pregnant and nursing mothers and pre-school children in all the villages covered by this programme. The total number of beneficiaries is 8,488,014.

Special Training

The best method of improving nutrition is, both to teach and help the family to grow more food and use it

Eggs being distributed to pregnant and nursing mothers

More milk for children

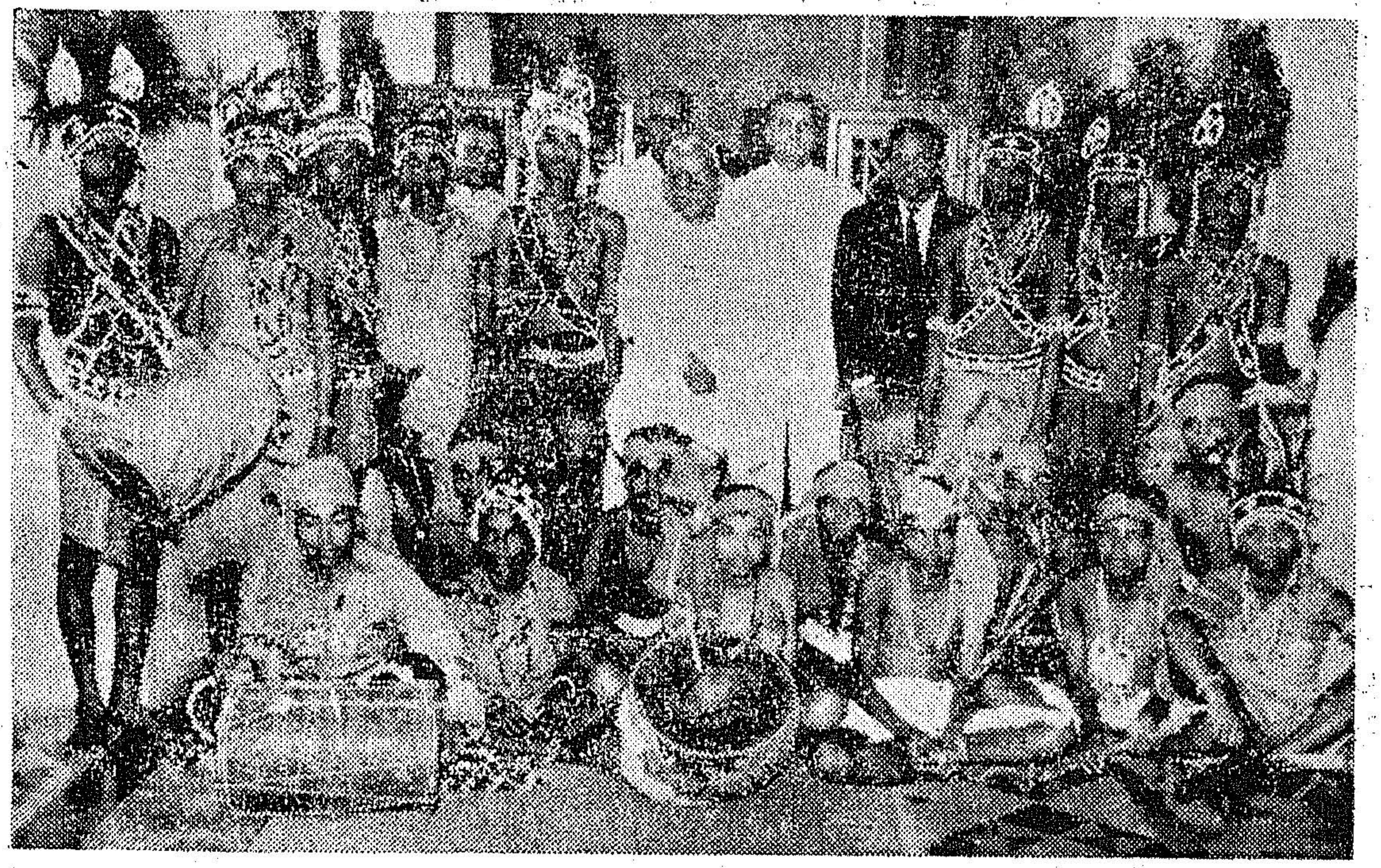
have been given this training. The responsibility of implementing the programme at Block level, lies on the Chairmen and the Commissioners of Panchayat Unions, as well as the Principals of Training Centres. In order to co-ordinate the activities of different agencies, a Co-ordination Committee has been constituted at the Block level, with the Panchayat Union Chairman, Panchayat Union Commissioner and the Principal of the Rural Extension Training Centre concerned. The Joint Development Commissioner is administratively responsible, for the co-ordination of the programmes at State Level.

All round progress has been observed in Krishnagiri T. Kallupatti, Tiruvidamarudur and Bhavanisagar Blocks. Malnutrition can be prevented, if mothers learn to give their children suitable combinations of food, which are already part of family diet or which can be obtained without difficulty.

better. Hence, special training is necessary for the people in Poultry, Pisciculture, Horticulture, etc. About 2,380 persons, i.e., prominent non-officials such as Chairman of Panchayat Unions, Panchayat Presidents, village level workers, women workers, teachers, etc.,

SO FAR

- 519,636 *eggs have been freely distributed by* 249 *poultry units to the pregnant mothers.*
- 290,578 *lb. of fish have been supplied to pregnant and nursing mothers.*
- *Milk powder has been supplied to pregnant and nursing mothers and pre-school children in all the villages covered by this programme. The total number of beneficiaries is* 8,488,014.



The Chief Minister, Minister for Information and Publicity and Minister for Public Works amidst the tribal students from Madya Pradesh with their traditional costumes, who came to Madras recently

Role of films

Recently the Third International Film Festival of India was organised in important cities of the country. Some forty countries had participated in the festival. The first and the second such festivals were held in 1952 *and* 1961.

Addressing the concluding session of the Third International Film Festival of India, Dr. Zakir Hussain, Vice-President of India, observed that the artistic and educational aspects of the film should be continually emphasised.

Since the Lumiere expedition gave public showings of their Kinomatograph in 1896, the film in India has become the major and, in some places, the only source of entertainment. As Bharata says of the drama, "There is no wise maxim, no art or craft, no device, no action that is not found in it". But cinema has never been merely an art form, it is also an industry. The two aspects not infrequently clash. The pioneer of Indian cinema, Dhundiraj Govind Phalke, who laid the corner-stone of this industry in India, is reported, on his retirement, to have stated, "I have retired, being disgusted with it. I do not care so much for money, I care more for technical perfection and first class production. I could not succeed, so I left it off".

Artistic aspect

In view of the size of the investment involved in and the organisation required for the making of a film the profit motive is not easy to exclude. This in turn leads to considerable, sometimes exclusive, stress being laid on box-office success, tends to cater to the lowest common level of taste, it is imperative that the artistic and educational aspects of the film should be continually emphasized ; and this is in the ultimate analysis possible only by educating the film-going public in matters of artistic appreciation. Only by seeing good artistic production, which can also entertain and enthuse and edify can we educate the taste of the film-going public. The profit motive known for its adaptability, will then cater to the higher demand.

Let us realise that we have not been doing enough of it, and let us see how the standards of Indian films have been determined. In European countries the cinema appeared on the scene at a time when realism was the reigning style in the theatre and the film offered an escape from its confining conventions. In India the film replaced a theatre which amalgamated the traditional elements of song, dance and mime with the theatrical trappings of Victorian touring companies. In spite of the many technical developments in the cinema the majority of our films appear still to be bound by the convention imposed on them by the popular theatre of another century. Yet it was an industry

Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister and others with the delegates to the Third International Film Festival of India, held in January in Madras.

which, like commercial cinema anywhere, was always ready to graft new ideas and techniques on to its basic structure.

Impact of Foreign Films

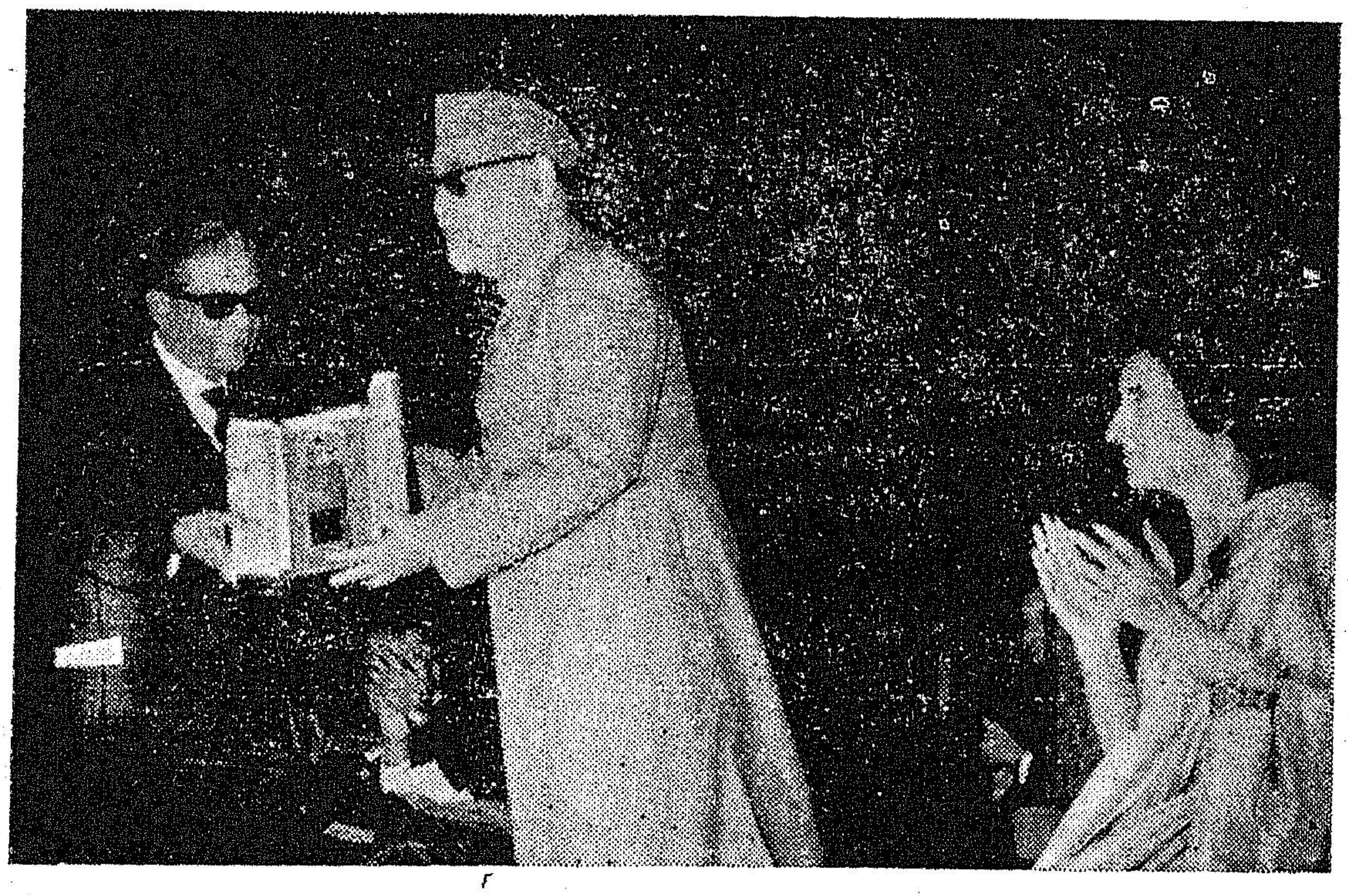
The main sources of this new experience were the foreign films which after the first World War, were distributed in ever-increasing numbers until by 1926 some 85 per cent of the films released were American and only 15 per cent Indian. Very few films from outside the Anglo-Saxon countries found their way to India. So after more than 35 years of viewing foreign films, the Indian public is schooled to understand many of the nuances of British social comedy or applaud the exploits of fast-riding cowboys and yet finds the behaviour of characters in films from some Asian countries which are culturally much nearer to us, highly mystifying or immeasurably comic. Meanwhile, Indian films became increasingly popular from Athens to Singapore and the songs of these films were adapted in many ways.

It was only after the attainment of independence that there grew the awareness of the cinema as more than just an entertainment industry and the desire to see the classics of the world cinema at its best. A number of film appreciation societies were formed in cities like Calcutta and Bombay. Attempts were also made by Indian film creators to make films of high artistic merit. Their efforts such as in "Munna", "Dharti Ke Lal", "Do Bigha Zamin" achieved international recognition. And after seeing Satyajit Ray's "Pather Panchali" serious students of the cinema in many countries became aware of a creative personality of the first rank. I do feel that these productions were the result of the awareness of the great works of cinema produced in other lands.

Film Festivals

Contributing materially to this awareness was the first International Film Festival held in 1952 when a few films were screened in the major cities of India. Among them may be mentioned the "Bicycle Thief", "Roshomon", "Miracle of Milan" which, I guess directly inspired our film-makers. By the time the second International Film Festival was held in 1961 the number of people interested in cinema as an art had increased considerably. Earlier in 1955 the Government of India had organized a Seminar on the films when Pandit Nehru described the film as "a tremendous thing which in India exercised an influence greater than that of newspapers and books combined". But he significantly added, "I am not at the moment talking of the quality of that influence".

In recent years, along with the desire to promote films of high artistic, cultural and technical standards, there has been a growing feeling that the cinema was one of the very effective instruments of promoting mutual understanding amongst people of different



"GAMPERALIYA" Ceylon's entry won the Golden Peacock Award for Feature Films at the Third International Film Festival of India.

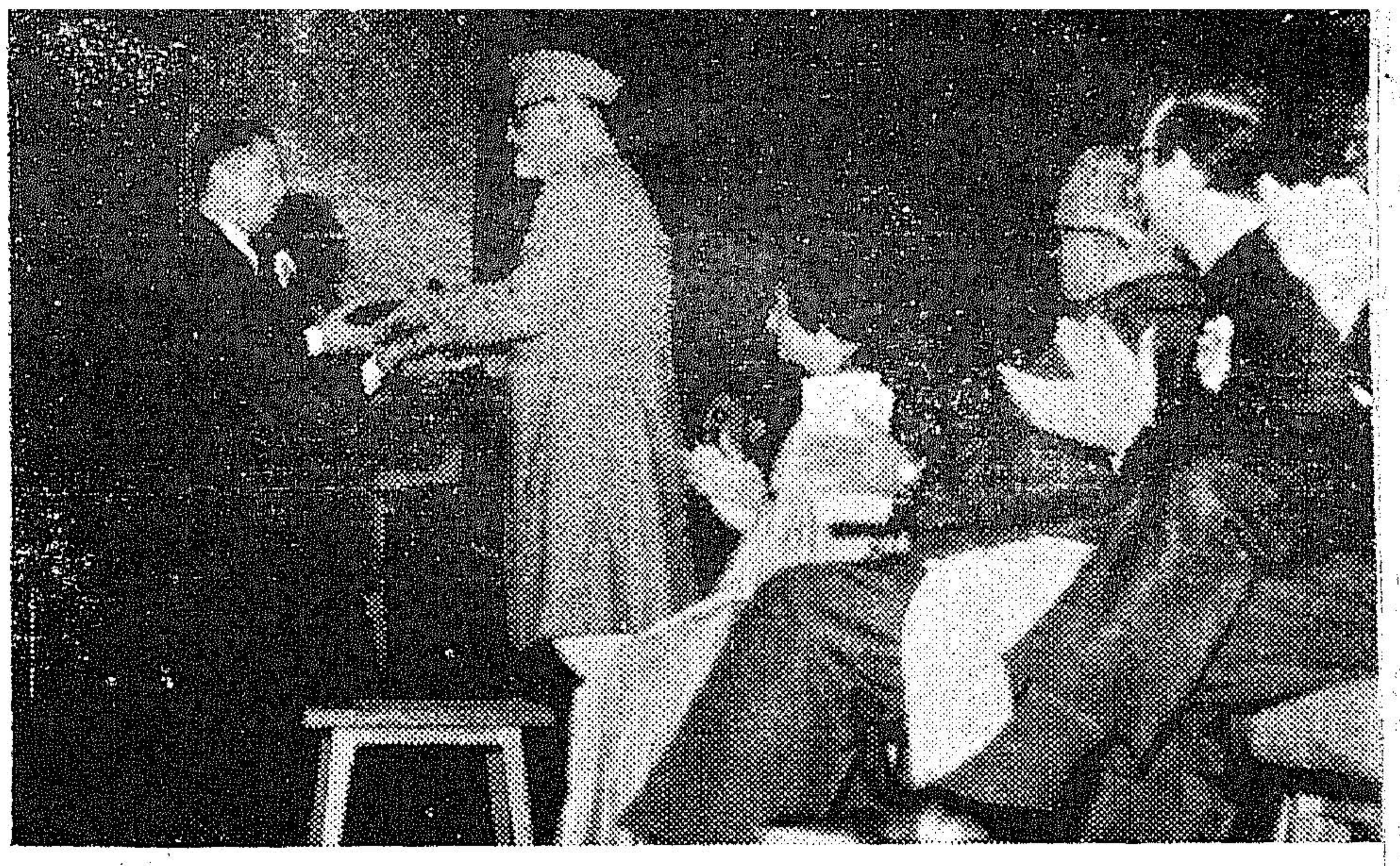
The Vice-President, Dr. Zakir Hussain is presenting the Award to Mr. Anton Wickremasinghe, Producer of the film

cultures and traditions. It is in this context that the tremendous influence of the film as a social force and as a reflection of national life assumes great importance. A heavy responsibility rests on the cinema industry to ensure that films do not, even obliquely, purvey violence and anti-social behaviour to an inexcusable vicious degree.

Educational Films

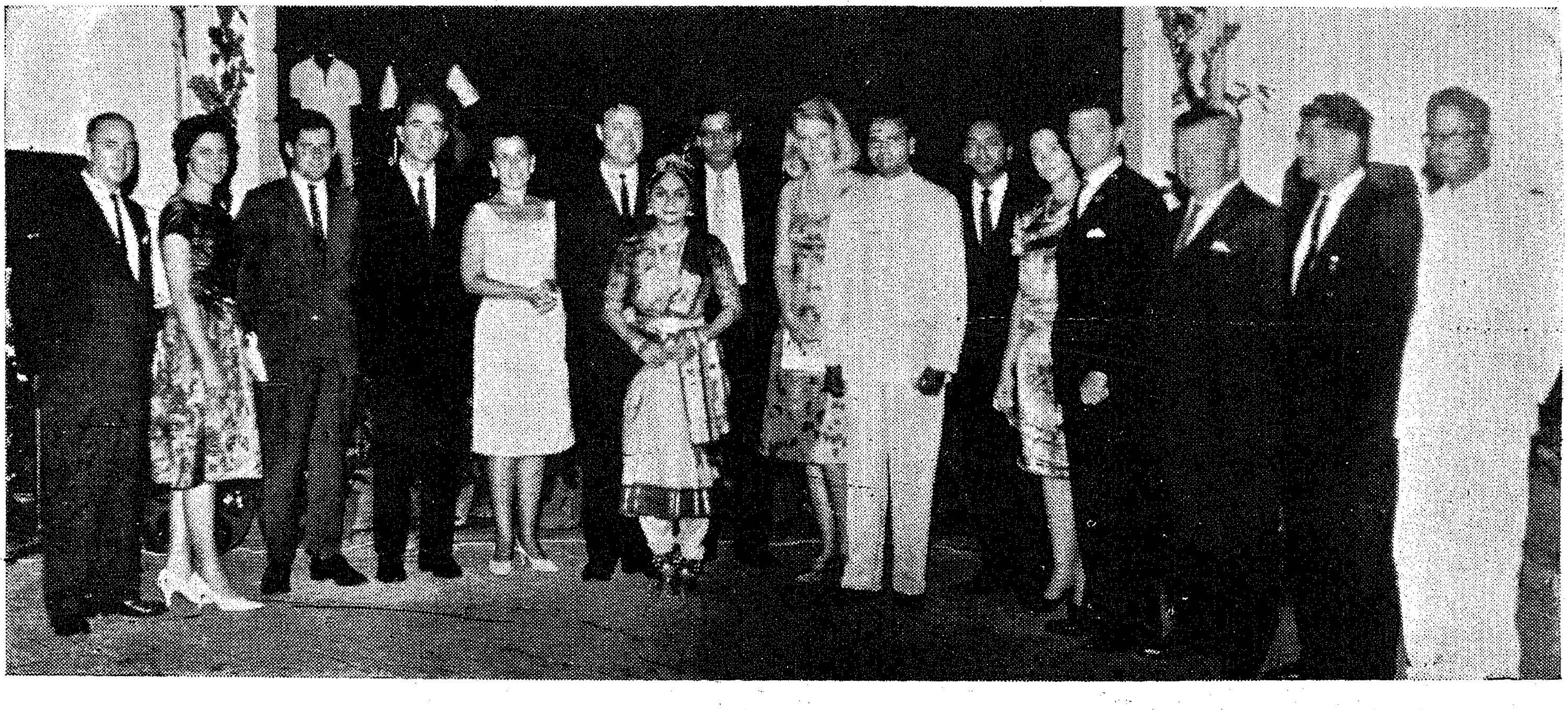
The film has another vast field of service before it in the sphere of education. The film can bring into each class-room the knowledge and experience of the best teachers anywhere. As one who has spent most of his active life in education, I would take the opportunity of appealing to all persons engaged in the film industry to give serious thought to the production of good educational films, not merely for teaching purpose, but also for creating among the younger generation the urge to see and appreciate excellence—excellence in life, excellence in art, excellence also in the film.

All in all this has been a marvellous Festival. It has provided film enthusiasts the opportunity to sample some of the newest artistic trends in the international cinema. It has given our film-makers and critics and students of the cinema an opportunity of discovering the problems and techniques of the film with some of the leading international personalities in the field. I sincerely hope this festival will prove of great benefit to our own film industry and film art. For as a leading film journal has said in an editorial "The more Indian thought on the cinema is carefully exposed to the best from all over the world, the more will its norms change from within itself and under pressure from the advanced section of its public".



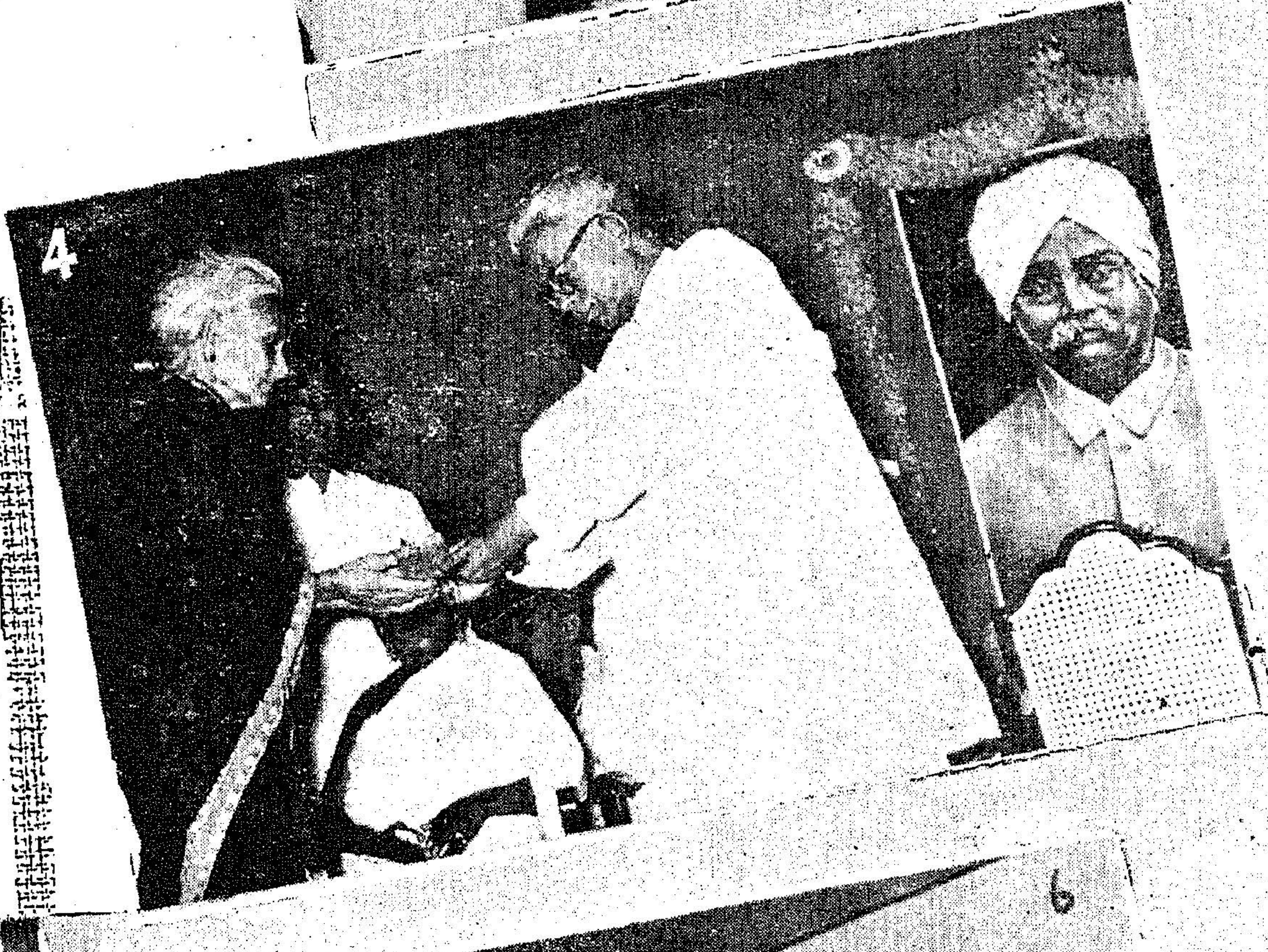
"CYCLONE" entered by Cuba won the Golden Peacock for the best short film at the Third International Film Festival of India

The Vice-President, Dr. Zakir Hussain is presenting the award to a Cuban diplomat who received it on behalf of his country



Interline tour group with the Minister for Information and Publicity Sri G. Bhuvarahan

Lalaji's BIRTH Centenary



The Governor of Madras addressing the gathering at the ji's Birth Centenary Celebrations. 2. In connection 1 the celebrations awards of honour were presented to wives of martyrs in the freedom struggle. . Nallammal, sister of Tiruppur Kumaran is receiving award from the Chief Minister on behalf of . Ramayammal Tiruppur Kumaran. 4. Smt. Ponnammal, of Vanchinathan is receiving the award. 3. On the asion prizes were also distributed to the winners in the er-School Oratorical Contests on the role of "Small ings in the National Development." A girl is receiving prize. 5 & 6. Scenes from the dramas staged by Seva ge and Punjab Association in connection with the itenary Celebrations.

LALA LAJPAT RAI

The Lion hearted Patriot

The lion-hearted patriot of India, Lala Lajpat Rai's Centenary was recently celebrated in a fitting manner all over India. He was one of our foremost leaders in the struggle for our emancipation from alien rule. In Madras his birth Centenary was celebrated in an impressive manner on 28th January.

The following is the speech of Sri P. Chandra Reddy, Governor of Madras, on the occasion of the Lala Lajpat Rai Birth Centenary Celebrations in Madras.

Great movements throw up great men of action on the scene, and history of every nation which has won its freedom from its alien rulers has a chapter written in letters of gold on its patriots, heroes and martyrs. Our own struggle for Independence is eventful, and its History is verily the biographies of our freedom-fighters. Lala Lajpat Rai occupies a prominent place in the ranks of the builders of modern India. The value of his contribution to the foundation of our Swaraj has to be assessed in the context of the turbulent times in which his life and activities were cast. His active life as a public worker, an ardent educationist, a born politician and devoted reformer, demonstrates what a high degree of patriotism combined with will and courage could do. Every part of India produced such heroes and patriots in those times, and it is our sacred duty to recall their services and to pay our humble tribute of reverence and gratitude to them.

Lal-Bal-Pal

The passage of a hundred years since Lalaji's birth has witnessed the great struggle for our Freedom, the martyrdom of Lalaji himself and the attainment of Swaraj. The trials faced by men like Lalaji were formidable. In those days, the nation was swinging between hope and anguish. In the earlier years of our freedom struggle, Lala Lajpat Rai appeared as one of the foremost leaders. The voice of this Lion of the Punjab was heard not only in India but also abroad. Lajpat Rai, along with Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bepin Chandra

Pal formed the energetic younger group, popularly known as Lal-Bal-Pal, with its slogan " Militancy—Not Mendicancy ". The arrival of Mahatma Gandhi on the active political scene, gave a new turn to the movement which, under his inspiring leadership, gathered further momentum and which culminated in the attainment of our freedom.

Though stalwarts like Pandit Motilal Nehru and Lala Lajpat Rai and their differences with Mahatma Gandhi, all of them had only one common goal in mind and that was Freedom for India. When the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1928 took a violent turn at Chauri Chaura, Mahatmaji felt sad and suspended the movement. This upset other leaders so much that Lala Lajpat Rai had the courage to tell Mahatmaji : " The whole of the country has been punished. Is it proper to inflict punishment on the people living on the Himalayan border for the misdeeds of the people of Kanyakumari?". This indicates Lalaji's fearless expressions of his views, on the one hand, and his patriotic fervour to win Swaraj as quickly as possible, on the other. At the same time, Lalaji had the highest regard and the greatest respect for Gandhiji and immense faith in his leadership. He once spoke of Gandhiji in these terms : " Where in the world shall we find another man equal in spirit, self-sacrifice and righteousness equal to Mahatma Gandhi?"

Great leader

In 1928, Lajpat Rai died a martyr's death leaving the nation sad for his loss. On hearing of his death, Mahatmaji said of him : " Men like Lalaji can't die so long as the sun shines in the Indian sky. His life of service was insatiable. He founded educational institutions ; he befriended the suppressed classes poverty wherever found claimed his attention..... In political field, he was indispensable. He was fearless in the expression of his views. He suffered for it when suffereing had not become customary or fashionable. His life was an open book." Lalaji was not a mere visionary either. He was anxious that our country should have a rapid economic development and his approach to this problem was a pragmatic one. He once wrote : " I want a better understanding of the economic needs and requirements of our country and a practical programme of industrial development based on scientific calculation."

In this background of selfless sacrifices and services of eminent leaders like Lala Lajpat Rai, the battle of our Freedom was fought ; and to-day, as we enjoy the fruits of their labours, we must make a careful study of such personalities and follow the great example set by them.

Certain personal qualities and characteristics of Lala Lajpat Rai are bound to be a source of great inspiration to men and women of all generations. His intense devotion to his parents, his passion for disinterested service, his abiding interest in education, his strong faith in the higher values of life, and particularly, his fearlessness in any undertaking, are worthy of emulation. He loved his country and her people intensely and his life was one single incessant struggle for the freedom of the country.

A spirit of self-denial and self-sacrifice in action is the hall-mark of the great men like Lajpat Rai, and it is this ennobling quality that transforms all trials into triumphs. Lala Lajpat Rai very rightly observed on one occassion: "our success will be determined by the extent of our earnestness, the spirit of self-sacrifice, the spirit of self-denial and the power to lead righteously. "

No wonder he was true to his own definition of a leader who, according to him, " is one whose leadership satisfies and is effective and who is ahead of those whom he seeks to lead, who is fearless and courageous, and above all, whose disinterestedness is above suspicion ".

One important lesson

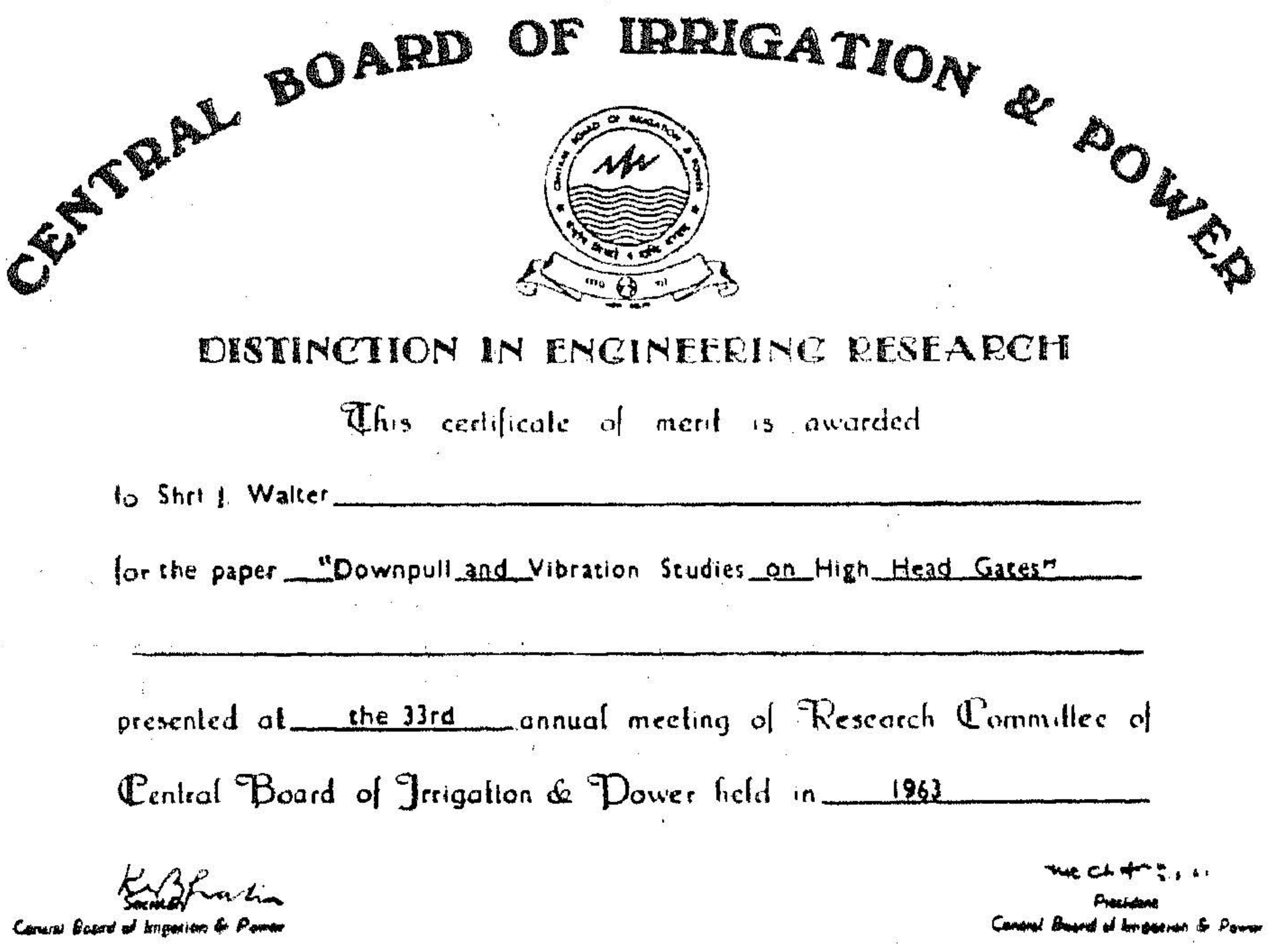
The one important lesson that we of the post-Independence era have to learn from the lives of such leaders like Lala Lajpat Rai, is that our Freedom was won because of our concerted efforts and united zeal and that without unity, nothing can be achieved. Fissiparous onsiderations like region, language, religion, caste or creed should not lead to disunity in our ranks. National interest must come first and the unity and the security of the nation must be overriding. It is the duty of every Indian to maintain and strengthen our freedom by cementing the forces of unity and eliminating the forces of disruption.

To-day there is need for us to imbibe that spirit with which Lala Lajpat Rai had worked then. If we, in every walk of life discharge our duties in the spheres of our activities with intense love for our country, if we rise above narrow considerations, and feel a glow of pride that it is for India and all that India stands for, that we live and work, we shall always have amongst ourselves all over the land, not one Lala Lajpat Rai but many. We will then be able to establish a society which will be free from hunger, ignorance and disease. The political freedom which we have won will then become meaningful to the vast millions of our people and the ideal of social and economic justice realised.

We pray that India will always be blessed with such outstanding leaders and spirit of leadership to guide us in our onward march as a free nation, with unity and discipline as our watch-words.

Distinction in Engineering Research

Sri Jesudasan David Walter, Superintending Engineer (Designs), Public Works Department, Government of Madras had been awarded a certificate of Merit by the Central Board of Irrigation and Power. The Board adjudged his paper " Downpull and Vibration Studies on High Head Gates " presented at the 33rd Annual Research Committee Meeting as a distinctly original paper and awarded the certificate of merit.



CENTRAL BOARD OF IRRIGATION & POWER

DISTINCTION IN ENGINEERING RESEARCH

This certificate of merit is awarded

to Shri J. Walter

for the paper "Downpull and Vibration Studies on High Head Gates"

presented at the 33rd annual meeting of Research Committee of Central Board of Irrigation & Power held in 1963

Secretary, Central Board of Irrigation & Power

President, Central Board of Irrigation & Power

Left.—Sri J. Walter B.A. B.E., M. Irrn. Eng. (Colorado), M.I.E., (India), Superintending Engineer Designs Public Works Department, Government of Madras, is receiving the award from the Vice-President of India, Dr. Zakir Hussain. *Right.*—A Photostat of the Certificate of Merit.

THE CITATION

" Sri Jesudasan David Walter graduated from the College of Engineering, Guindy and joined the Madras P.W.D. in 1942. From 1949 to 1951 he specialised on Irrigation and Flood Control Works in U.S.A. and obtained his Master's Degree in Irrigation Engineering from Colorado. He was posted as a Senior Designs Engineer in the Bhakra Dam Designs Directorate for four years. On return to Madras in 1958 he took charge of the Soil Mechanics and Concrete Research Division. He was promoted as Superintending Engineer, Designs in 1961 in which capacity he is now in charge of Design of River Valley Projects, in Madras and supervises the work of the research wings of the P.W.D. The Board adjudges his paper ' Downpull and Vibration Studies on High Head Gates ' presented at the 33rd Annual Research Committee Meeting as a distinctly original paper and awards a certificate of merit for the same to Sri J. D. Walter."

Fishermen Cooperatives in Madras State

Though Catching fish has been one of man's oldest occupation it has acquired importance only recently as an industry. The development of this industry depends on the welfare of the Fishermen Community as a whole. The Fishermen Co-operative Societies in Madras State have been established with the aim of rendering all possible help to them such as finance, modern equipments, cold storage facilities for their catches, etc., thus paving the way for a better price for their catches and welfare of the Community.

Although catching fish has been one of the man's oldest occupations, it was all along considered more as a mode of living than as an industry. Only recently it acquired importance as an important industry which can be exploited very profitably. Any improvement or expansion of the industry, however, depends on the improvement of the fishermen community as a whole.

Objectives of Fishermen Co-operatives

The fishermen are generally poor and most of them are indebted to money-lenders, net owners, merchants, middle men, etc., either within or outside their community. Many fishermen are therefore unable even to own a country craft or tackle, not to speak of any modern equipment for fishing. Unless these people are released from the hold of money-lenders and middlemen, provided adequate finances to enable them to purchase modern fishing equipment and ensured transport facilities and cold storage plants, it is not possible for them to get a fair price for their catch and to improve their own economic condition and improve the industry also. The establishment of the Fishermen Co-operative Societies with limited liablity, in Madras State, on the model of the Rural Credit Co-operative Societies for agriculturists, are aimed at improving the lot of fishermen.

The objectives of the Fishermen Co-operative Societies are, therefore, to raise funds for helping its members to acquire and own water courses, such as rivers and tanks by purchase or lease for catching fish to purchase or hire modern craft and tackles for increasing the catches by deep-sea fishing, for purchase or hire vans for quick transportation, thus providing better marketing facilities and to procure and supply the established needs of the members.

The coast line of Madras State runs over a distance of 997·47 Kms. (620 miles) and the inland waters cover an area of about 9,01,080 acres. There are about 2,53,209 marine fishermen in this State. The marine fishermen live in nearly 308 marine Kuppams, the inland fishermen live in nearly 463 inland Kuppams. Almost all the marine Kuppams have been covered by the Co-operatives. But there are some difficulties in covering the inland Kuppams since they are scattered

throughout the State and the number of fishermen in each Kuppam is very low; in some cases it is such a low figure of 5 to 10.

Under the Plans

In 1918 there were only 9 Societies in the State. It rose to 49 at the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan, 138 at the beginning of the Second Five-Year Plan, and 329 at the beginning of the Third Five-Year Plan. Now as on date, there are 385 societies of which 165 are for inland fishermen and the rest for marine fishermen.

The total number of members in all the societies is 47,765 and the paid-up share capital is Rs. 5,61,000. The total reserve and other funds of the societies amounts to Rs. 1,88,000. Two hundred and fifty-one societies worked on profit and 134 societies on loss. The cost of management of societies by way of salaries and wages amounts to Rs. 6,22,000 and by way of other expenditure Rs. 40,00,000.

There are 7 Fishermen Co-operative Federations, 7 Fishermen Co-operative Marketing Unions, 371 Primary Fishermen Co-operative Societies in the State.

The Fishermen Co-operative Federations are the Central Institutions. All the societies in the region are affiliated to them.

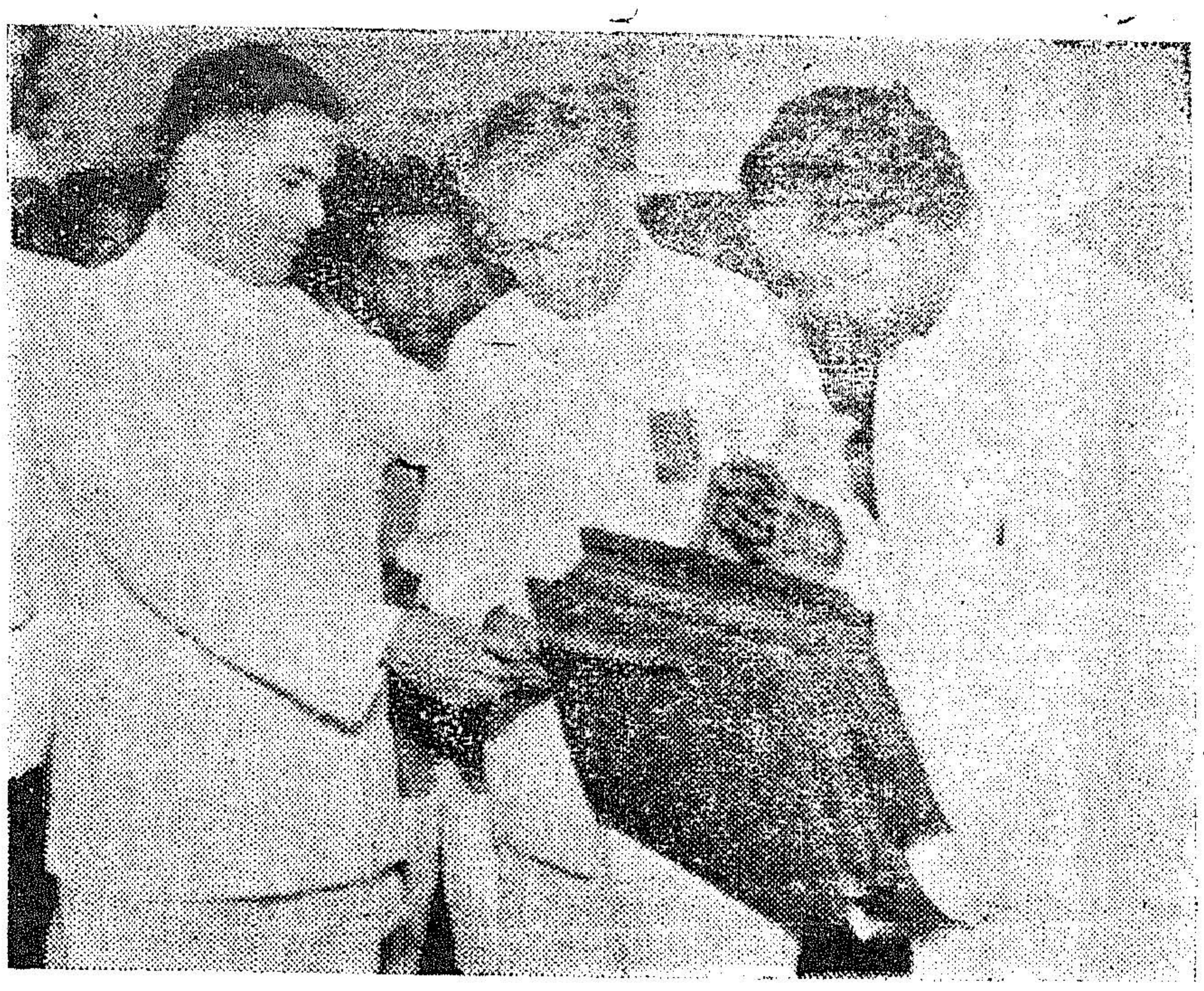
They obtain the fishing requisites of their affiliated societies and distribute them to their member societies. They also undertake the marketing of fish, building of mechanised boats, etc.

Seven Marketing Unions have been registered with the express object of purchasing and arranging for the sale of the catches of their member societies.

The Inland Fishermen Co-operative Societies take on lease the inland waters for being sub-leased to their members; some of them have also undertaken the lease of fish markets. In a few places the Fishermen Co-operatvie Societies run fair price shops. The rest of the societies of the credit type obtain loan from the Government and other agencies and distribute them among its members.

Financial Assistance

Long term loans amounting to a maximum of Rs. 400 per member are given to marine fishermen and medium term loans amounting to a maximum of Rs. 200 per member are given to inland fishermen. The long term loan is recoverable in 10 years and medium terms is recoverable in five years. Interest on the loans at the rate of



Sri Manubhai Shah, Union Minister for Commerce and Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries are witnessing some of the exhibits at the Indian Leather Fair 1965.

4½ per cent was charged up to 31st March 1963 and the present rate of interest is 4¾ per cent (i.e., from 1963-64). Up to the year 1963-64, an amount of Rs. 40,15,631 has been advanced as loan to the fishermen. Out of this a sum of Rs. 13,12,503 has been collected leaving an outstanding sum of Rs. 27,03,128 to be collected.

The overdue amount is Rs. 3,17,568 which works out to 11 per cent. Considering the poverty of the Fishermen and the security on which the loans are advanced, the overdue position can be said to be satisfactory.

The maximum loan of Rs. 2,000 and a subsidy of Rs. 2,000 is being given for the construction of godown. The interest charged is 4½ per cent and the loan portion is recoverable within a period of 10 years in annual instalment. So far 40 godowns have been constructed by 39 societies.

A maximum amount of Rs. 850 is being given for the construction of houses. Out of this a sum of Rs. 300 is given as loan and Rs. 550 as subsidy. This is an interest free loan and it is recoverable within a period of 5 years. The construction of houses should be done through the agency of a Fishermen Co-operative Society. Loan and subsidy have been sanctioned for the construction of 220 houses in the State so far.

A maximum of Rs. 2,000 is given to each Co-operative Marketing Union, as share capital participations and this sum is recoverable after 10 years and the repayment

of the first is completely repaid before the 15th year. A sum of Rs. 22,000 has been given up to 30th June 1964 under share capital participation scheme.

A maximum amount of Rs. 20,000 is being given towards working capital loan for marketing unions. The amount is recoverable within a period of 10 years at Rs. 2,000 per year with interest calculated at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. A sum of Rs. 1,05,000 has been issued so far.

Other Assistance

One motor vehicle and Lambretta are given to Fishermen Co-operative Societies on hire purchase system for transport of fish.

Under hire purchase system the entire cost of Lambretta is recoverable within a period of 5 years. The Madras Fishermen Federation and the Idinthakarai Fishermen Co-operative Society were given Lambrettas on hire purchase. The motor vehicles which were formerly given on hire purchase system are not being given now due to shortage of vehicles. But the vans are given on hire and mileage charges are collected once in three days. There are two types of vehicles. The medium size vans and bigger vehicles and the mileage charged according to size.

The Marketing Unions at Cuddalore, Ennore, Pulicat, Tiruchendur and the Kanyakumari Fishermen Co-operative Society have been given motor vehicles on hire basis. The Ennore Fishermen Co-operative Society, Neelangarai Marketing Union and the Mettur Dam Fishermen Co-operative Marketing Society have been given motor vehicles on hire purchase system. The Madras District Fishermen Co-operative Federation has been given a try-wheeler tempo van free of cost.

The fishing boats known as Pablo boats are departmentally constructed and distributed among the members of Fishermen Co-operative Societies and groups of fishermen on hire purchase system at subsidised cost. The mechanised boats enable fishermen to go to sea without much labour and in a shorter time than will be possible with a country craft. A subsidy of 50 per cent on engine and 25 per cent on hull of the boat is being given. The cost is recoverable in 60 instalments within a period of 7 years. A security deposit of Rs. 1,500 is also being collected. Two hundred and seven boats have been given under this scheme.

Synthetic twine is used for making fishing nets. It lasts longer and is much stronger than cotton twine. The nylon yarn is given at subsidised cost. The subsidy allowed is 25 per cent. The cotton yarn is purchased and supplied to Fishermen Co-operative Societies for making of net at 25 per cent subsidised cost of payment of cash. The scheme is held in abeyance for the present. Two hundred and ninty seven societies have been benefited by the scheme.

Staff

To manage the affairs of the society, the departmental staff in the rank of Co-operative Sub-Registrar, Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies and Junior Inspector of Co-operative Societies, are appointed and the average cost of the post ranging from 1/5th to full is recoverable from the Fishermen Co-operative Societies including pension and leave salary contribution. Twenty societies have taken the services of the departmental staff.

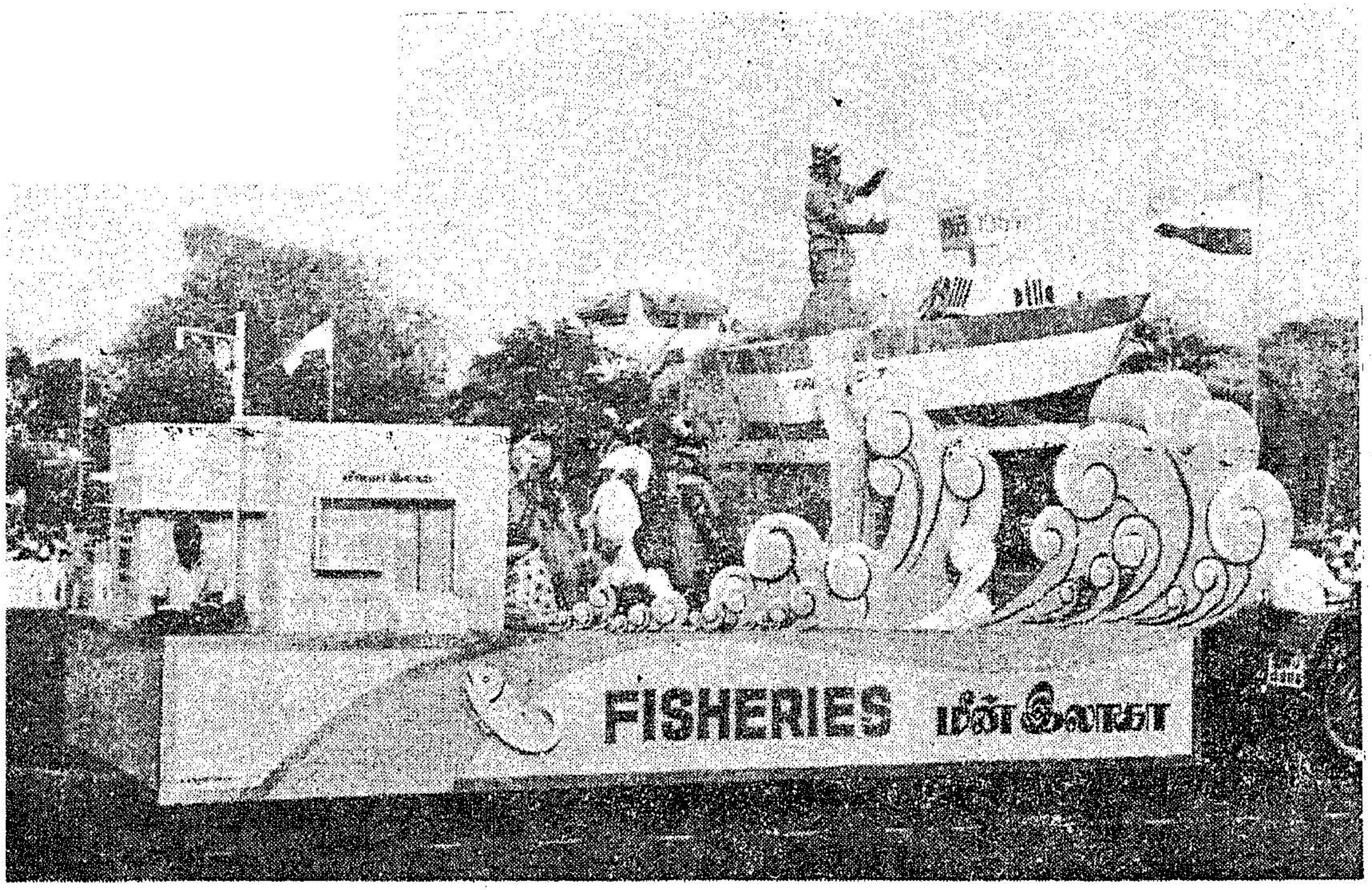
Fishermen Co-operative Societies are allowed to bid at the tenders for the supply of fish to hospitals, jails, etc., and have the tenders accepted by the authorities even though their tender amounts are higher than the lowest tender by $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

There are one Deputy Registrar, eight Co-operative Sub-Registrars, 19 Senior Inspectors, and 19 Junior Inspectors and three Sub-Inspectors, working in the Fisheries Department for the supervision of the Fishermen Co-operative Societies. They also attend to the socio-economic work among the fishermen.

Initially the Officers of the Fisheries Department confined their attention to the supervision of the Fishermen Co-operative Societies while all the powers under the Co-operative Societies Act exercised by the Officers of the Co-operative Department. But in order to eliminate delays in dealing with matters connected with the administration of the Fishermen Co-operative Societies gradually several powers were delegated to the Officers of the Fisheries Department.

The Director of Fisheries has all the powers of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies under the Co-operative Societies Act in respect of Fishermen Co-operative Societies. The Deputy Registrar (Fisheries) has all the powers of the Circle Deputy Registrars of the Co-operative Department and the Assistant Directors some of the powers of the Registrar such as registration of Fishermen Co-operative Societies, conducting enquiries, inspection, etc.

Fish besides an important item of food, containing vitamin, is one of the delicious side dishes in any square meal. It is but proper that attention is paid to increase the production such an important article of food.

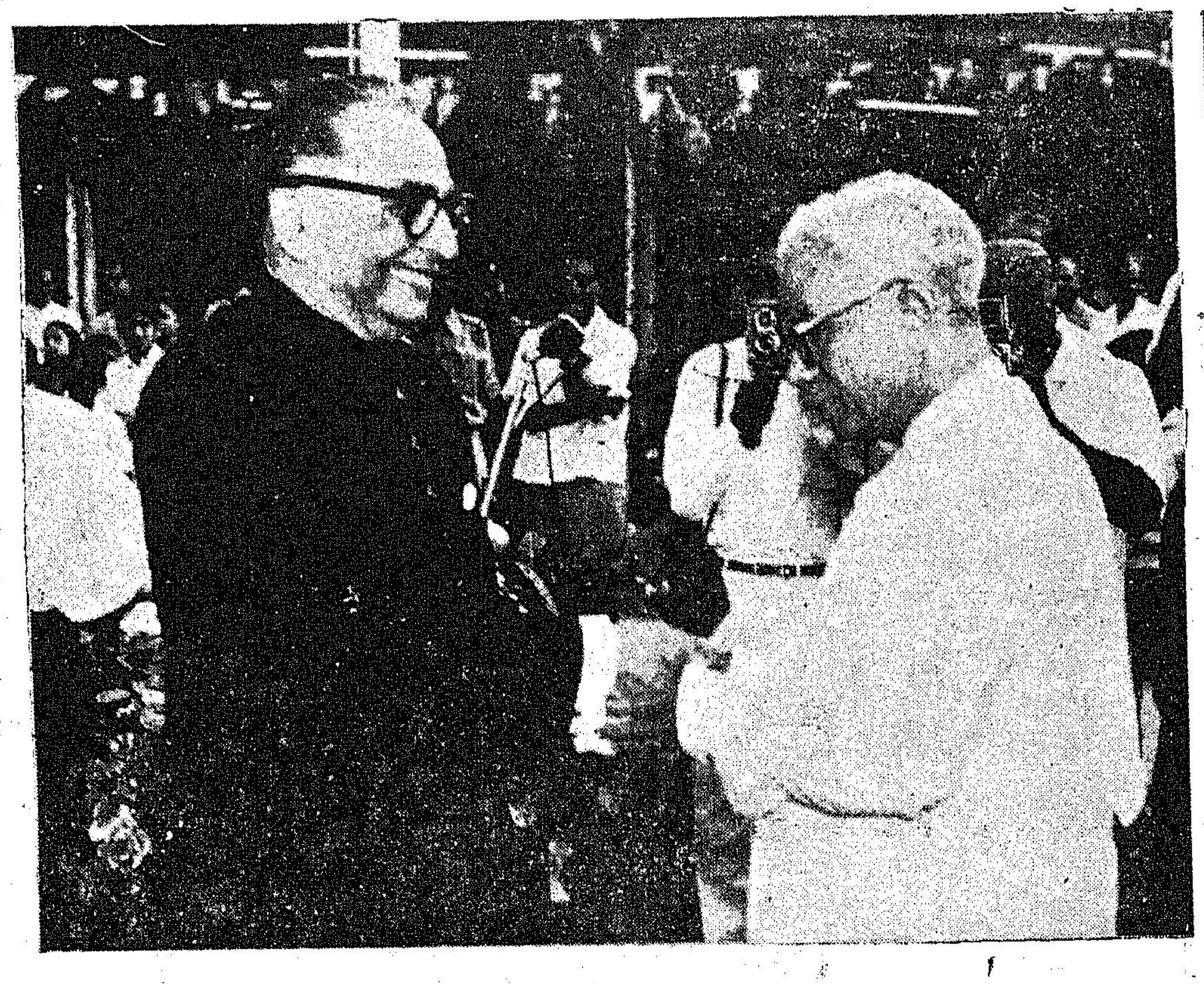


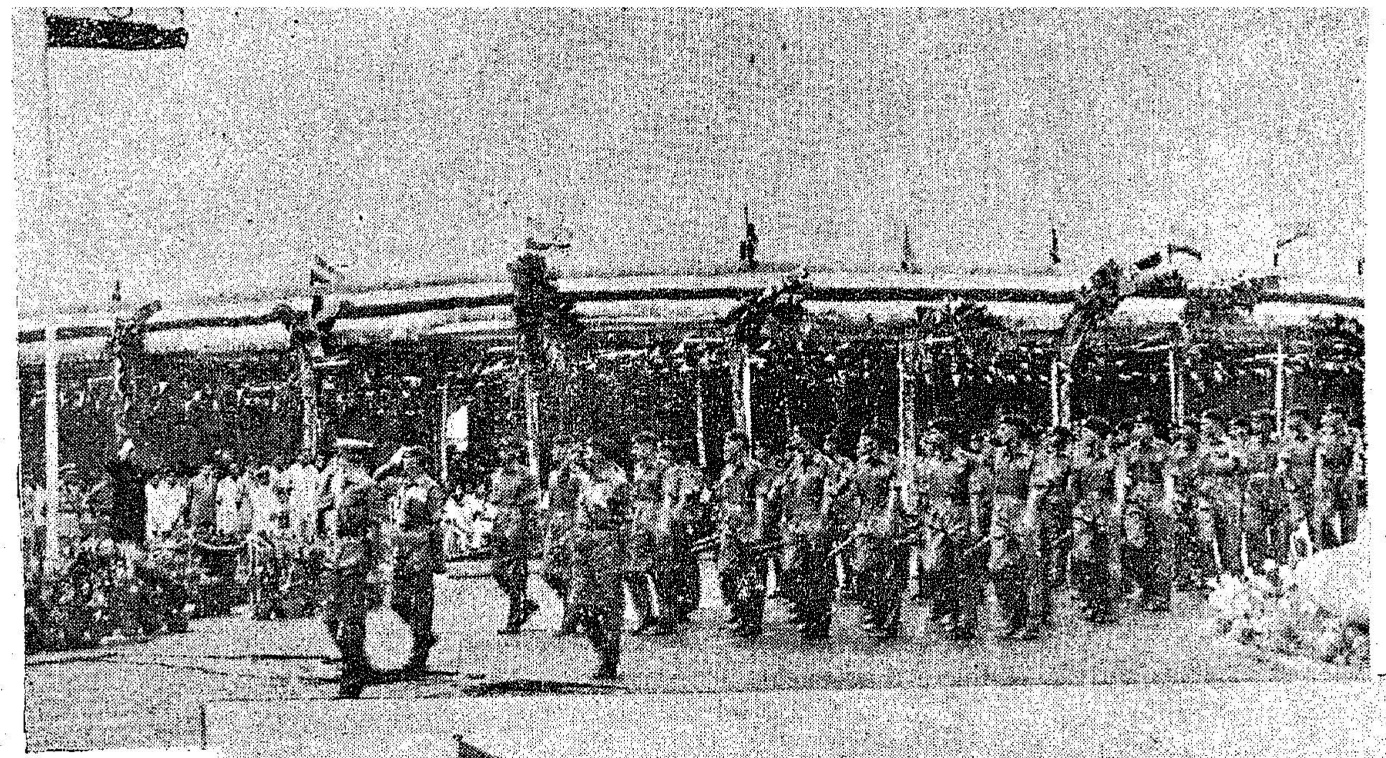
REPUBLIC DAY

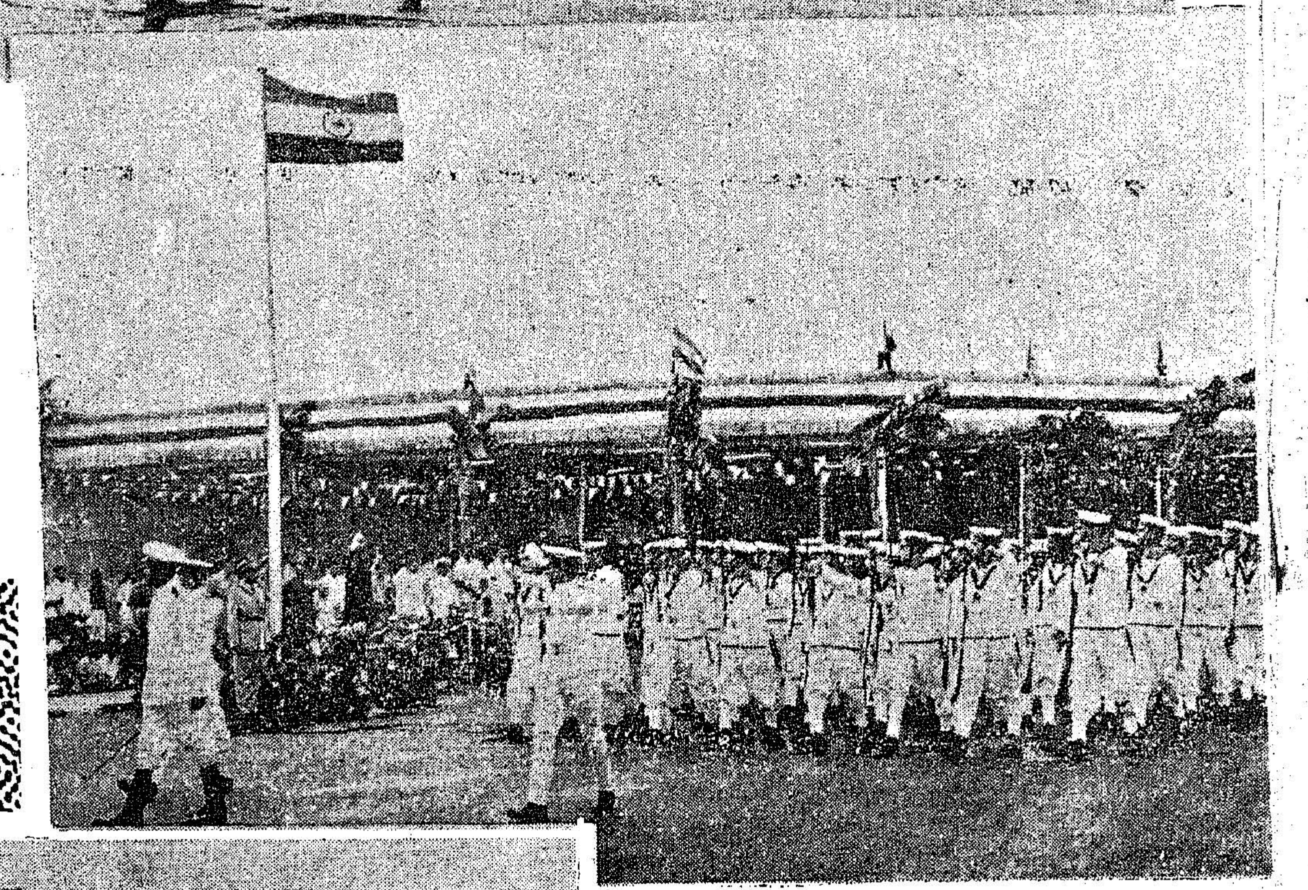
T A B L E A U X

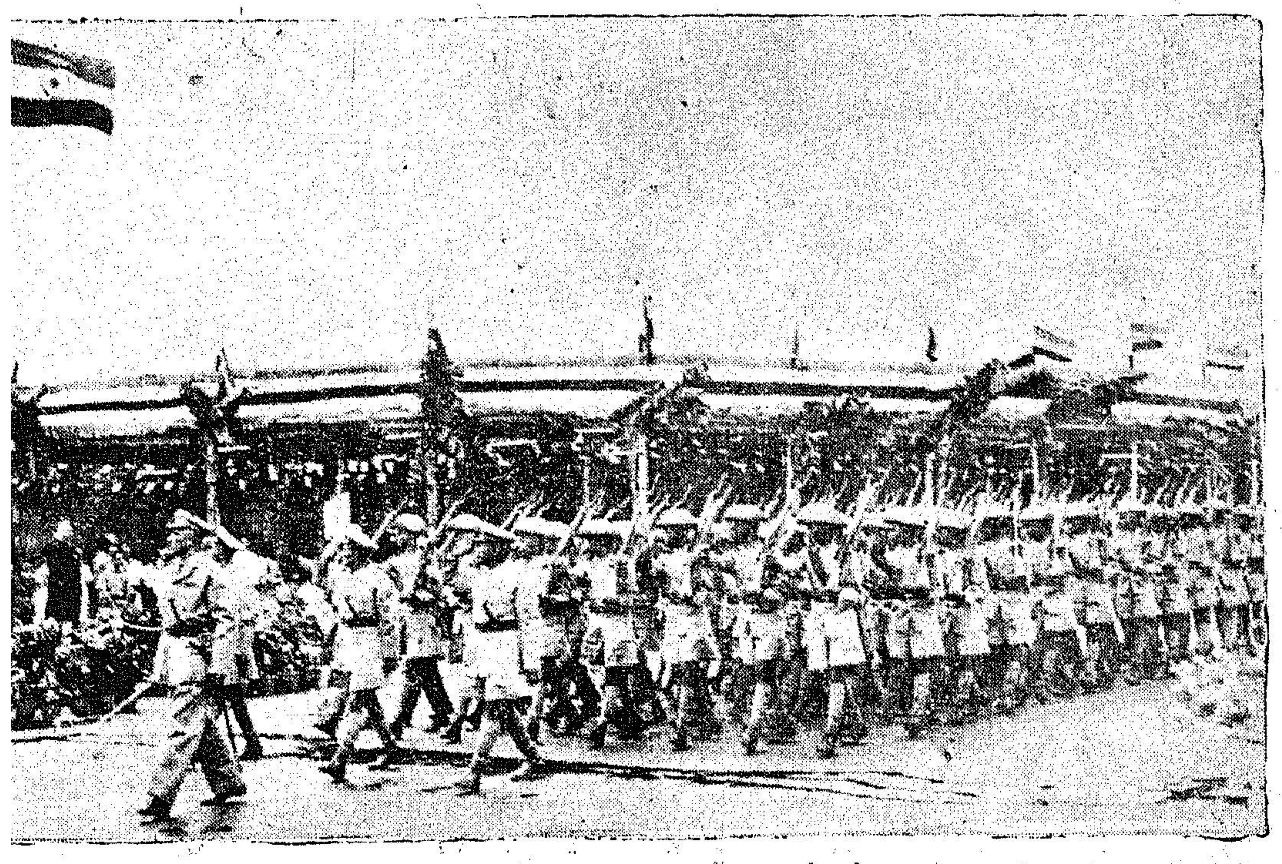
REPUBLIC DAY

The Memorable 26 January



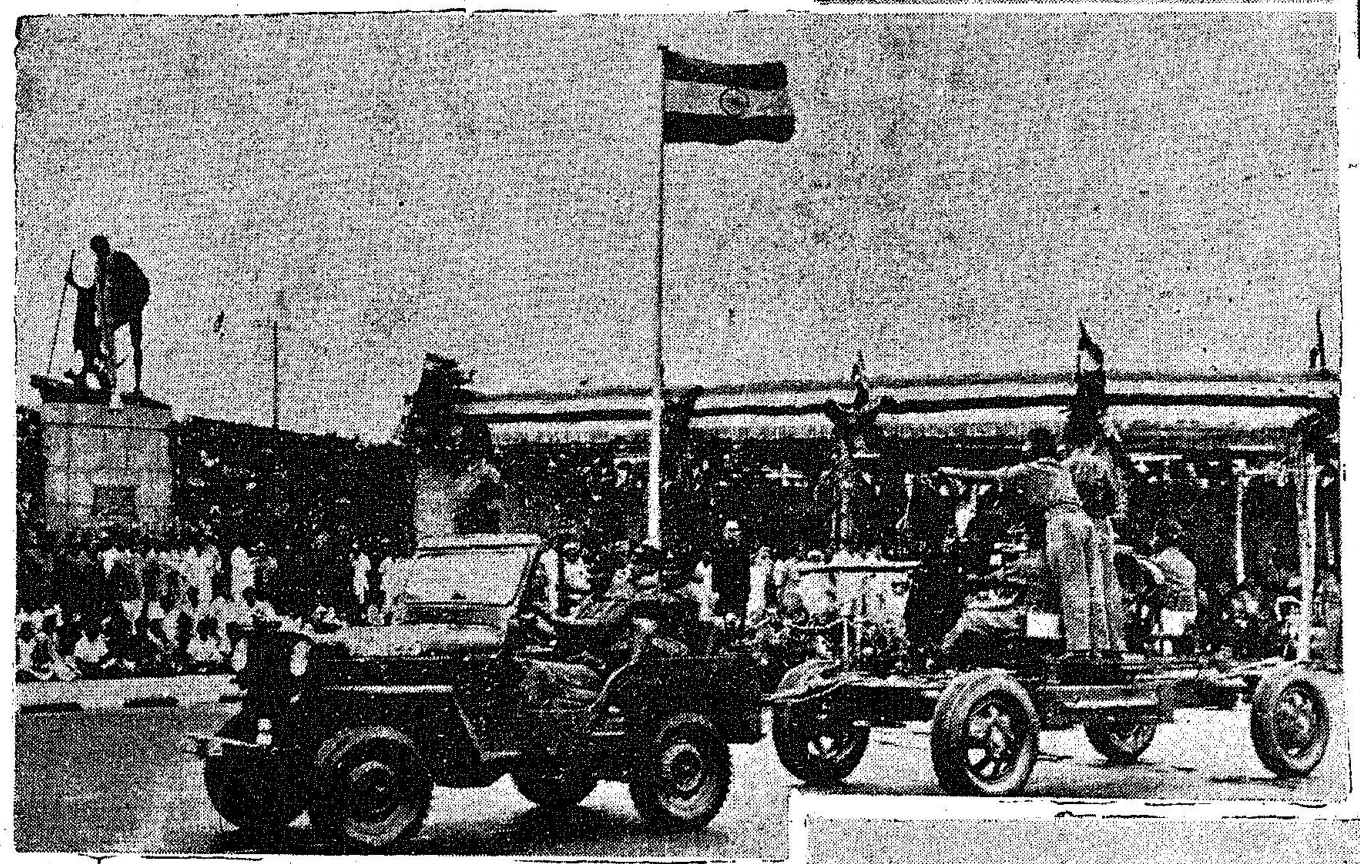


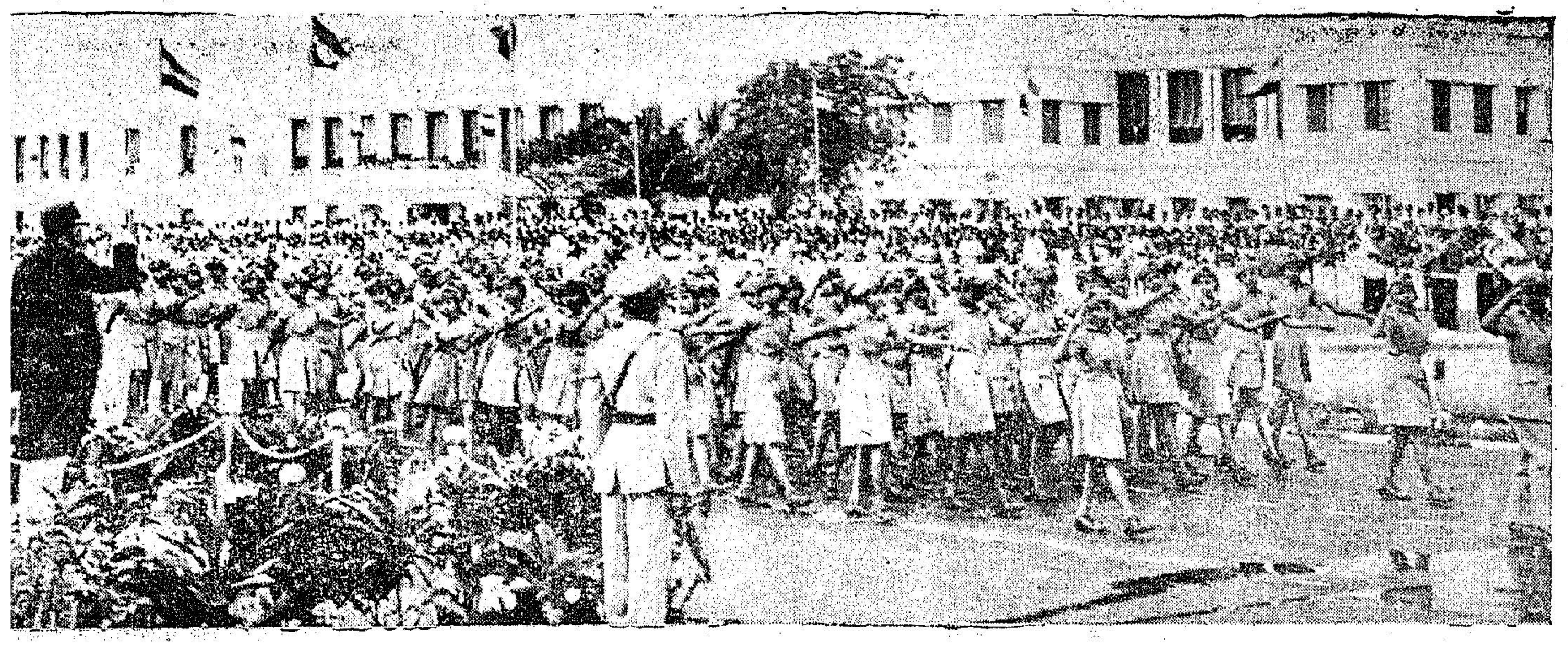


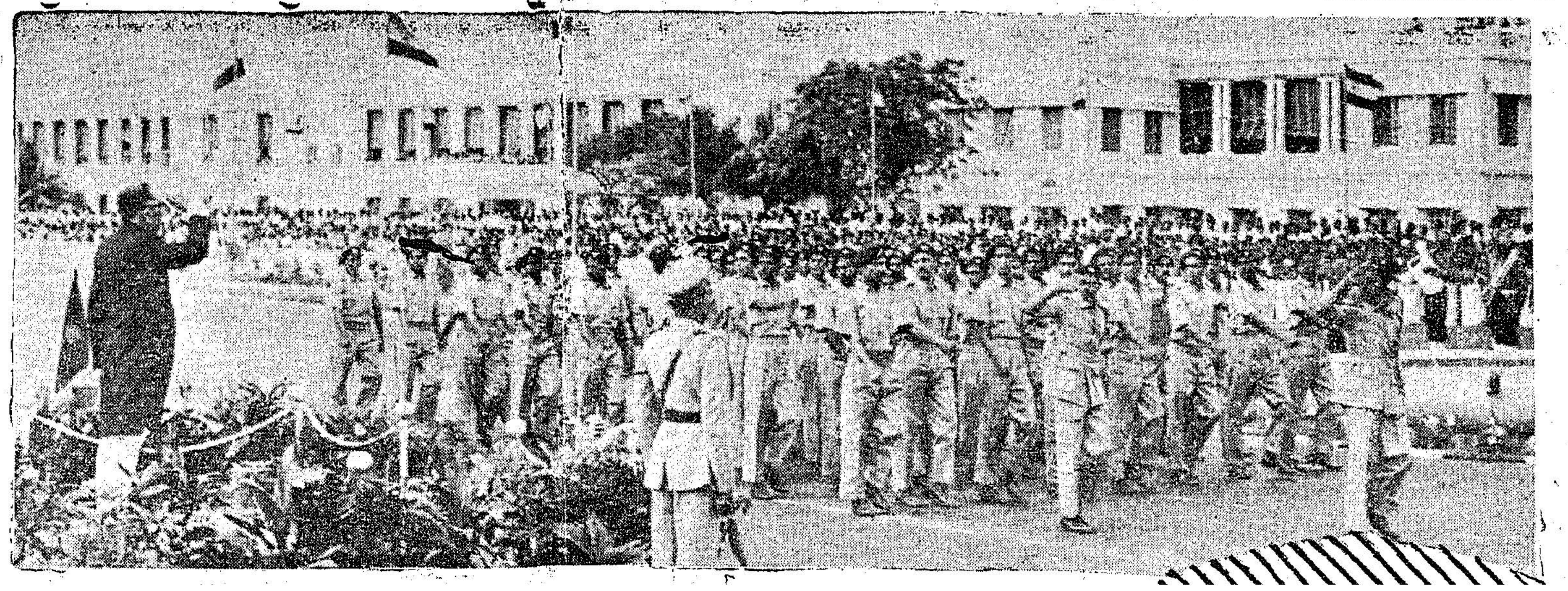


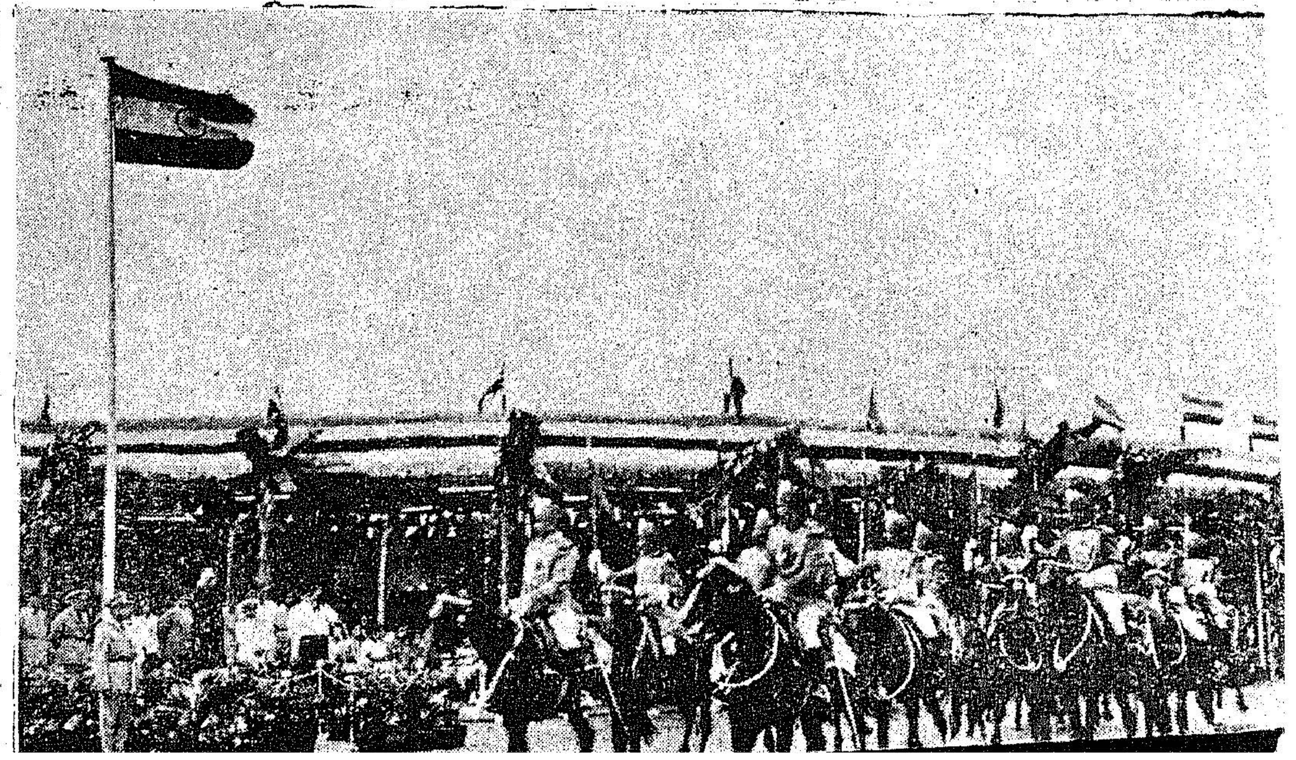
Above left: Chief Minister Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam and Chief Secretary Sri T. A. Varghese are receiving the Governor at the Republic Day celebrations.

Rest: Glimpses of the March Past held on the Republic Day. The Governor of Madras took the Salute.



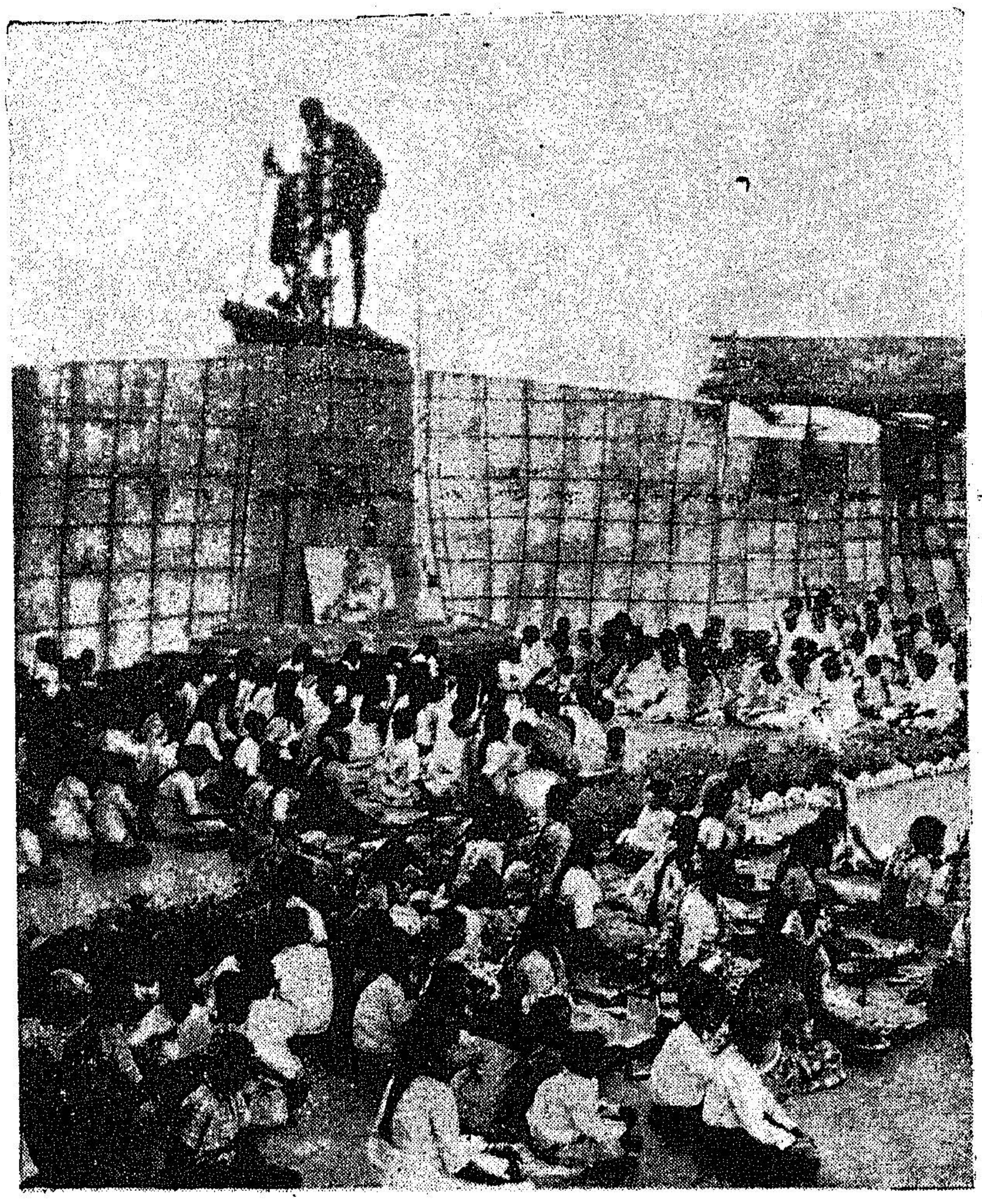


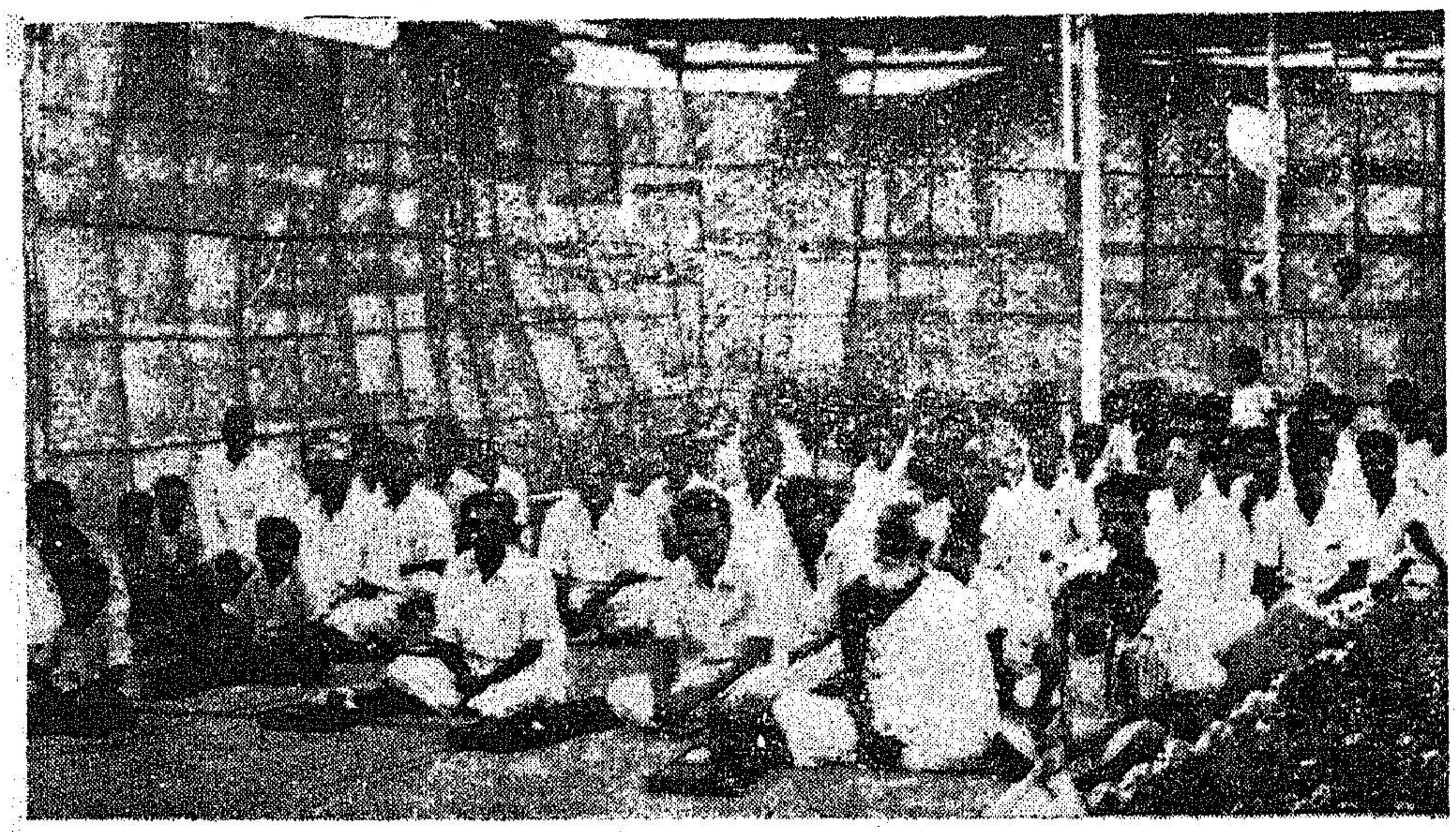


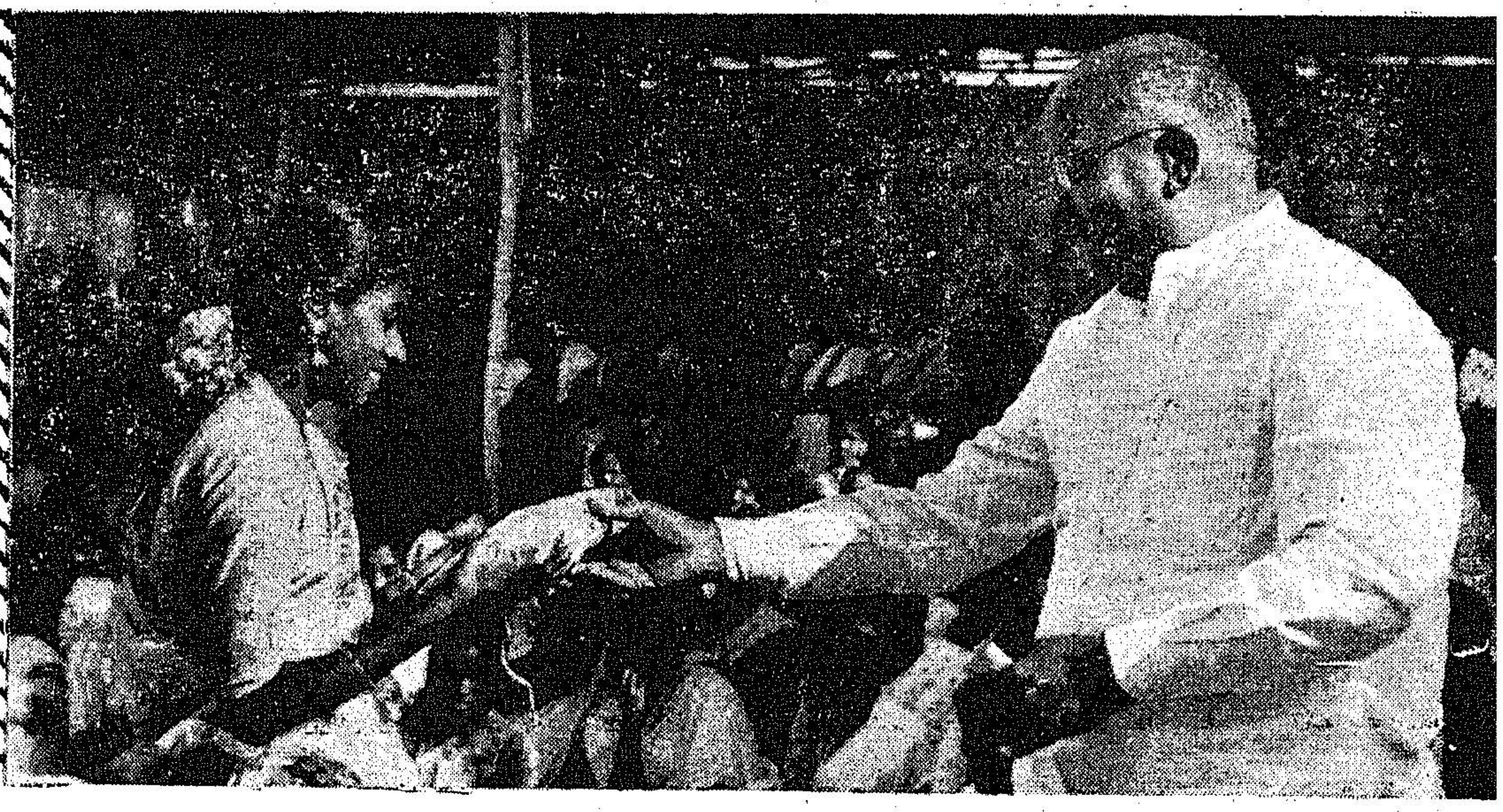


MARTYR'S DAY

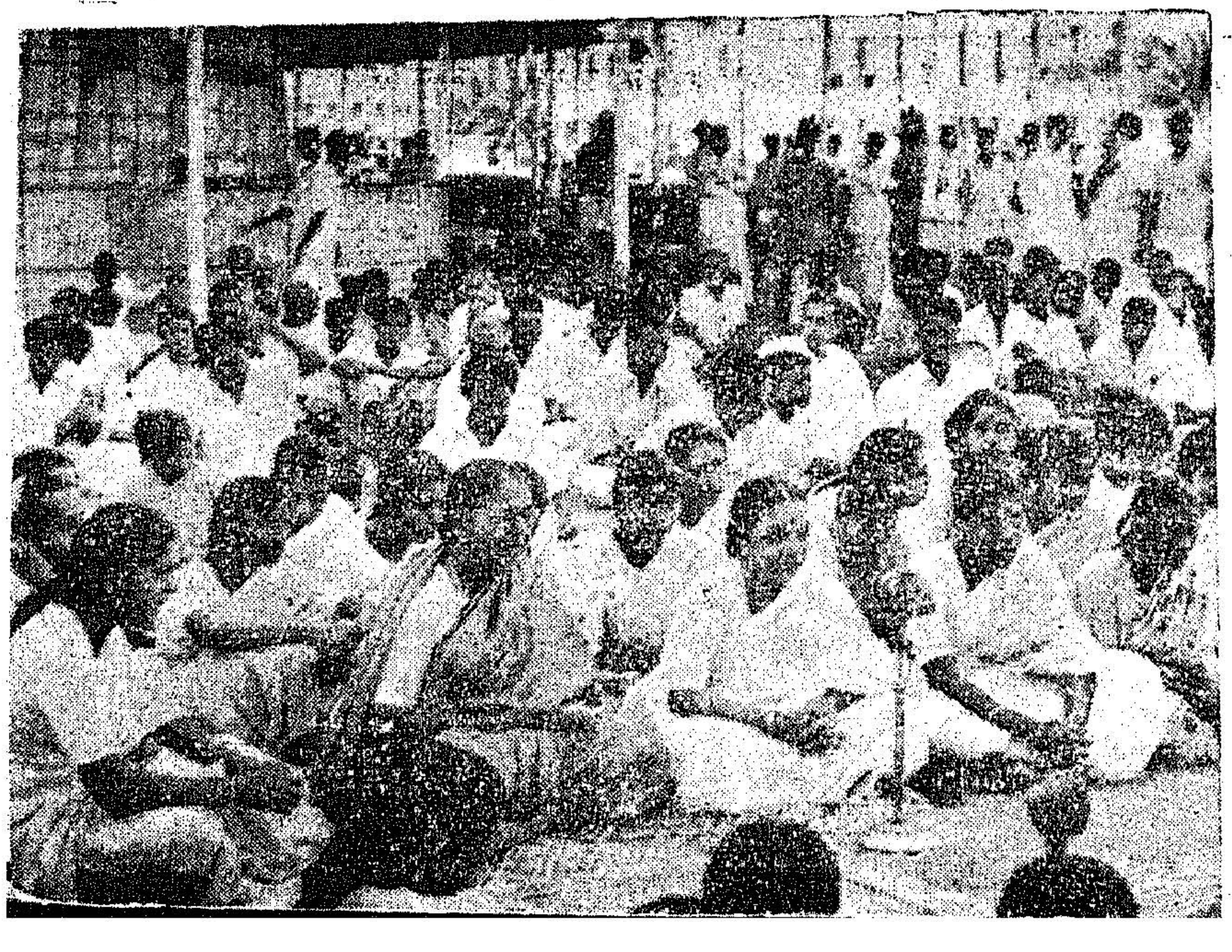
Sarvodaya Day

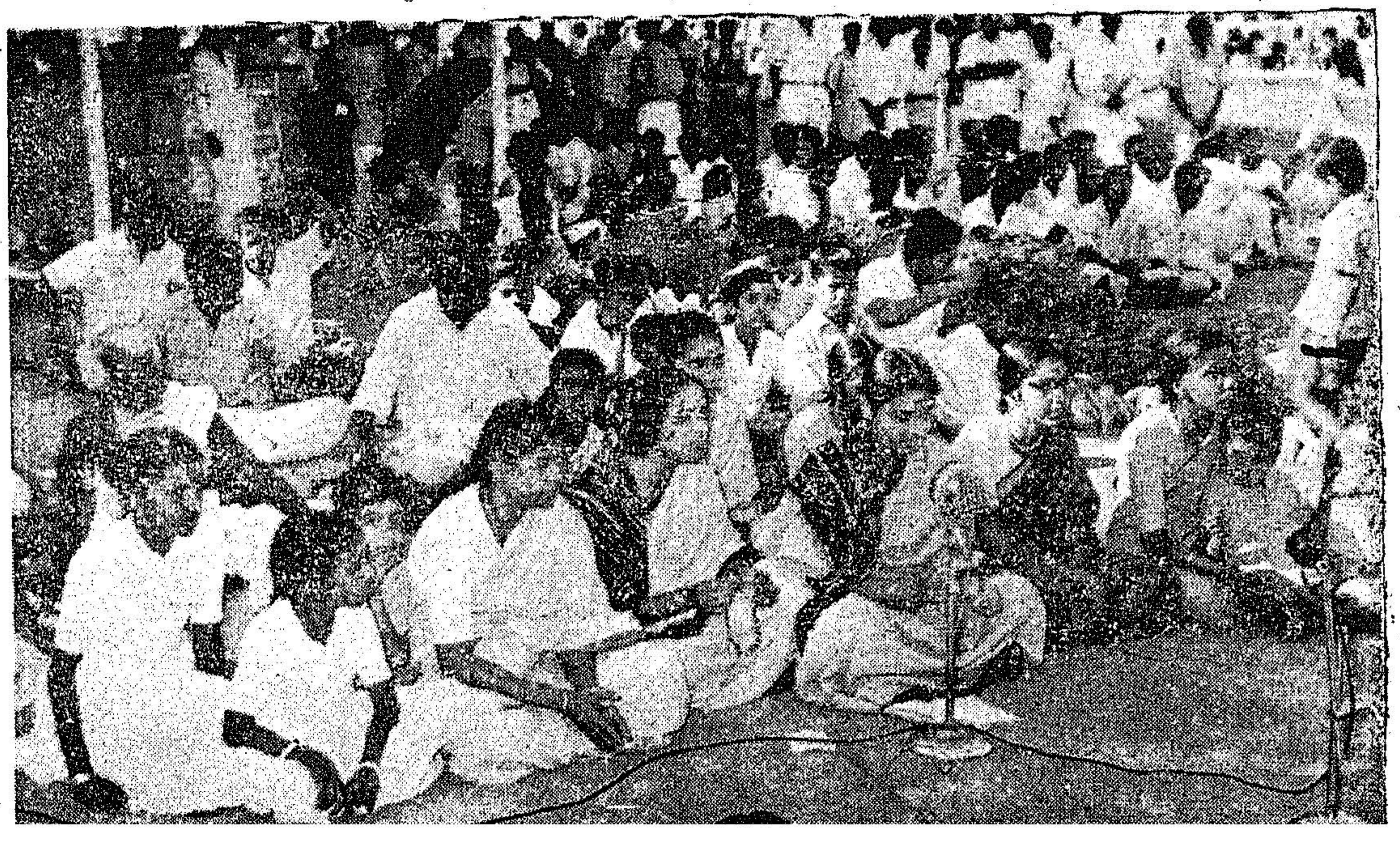




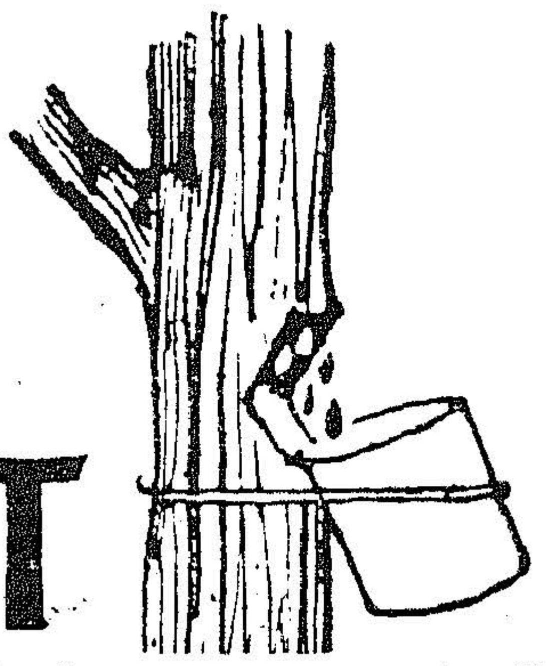


Large r umber of people took part in the Sarvodaya Day celebrations held at the Gandhi Statue, Marina, on January 30.





GOVERNMENT



RUBBER PLANTATIONS

— A boon to Kanyakumari

K. VENKATAKRISHNAN, B.A., B.SC. (HONS.), B.SC. (EDIN.),
General Manager, Government Rubber Plantations, Nagercoil.

Madras State is not particularly well endowed by nature in respect of sites and climatic conditions favourable for the large scale cultivation of rubber. But the studies of the Rubber Board have shown that in Kanyakumari district conditions most favourable to rubber planting prevail. The Madras Government has not been slow to utilise this fact.

The Government started their first rubber plantation in the Keeriparai Reserve Forest area in Kanyakumari district in June 1960. *More than* 2,000 *acres have been planted so far. Further extension is under way. There are already* 16,000 *acres of rubber plantations in Kanyakumari district under private management. Government have now sanctioned for the estblishment of a rubber factory also in Kanyakumari district, the foundation stone of which was laid by Sri P. Chandra Reddi, Governor of Madras, on the 4th January* 1965.

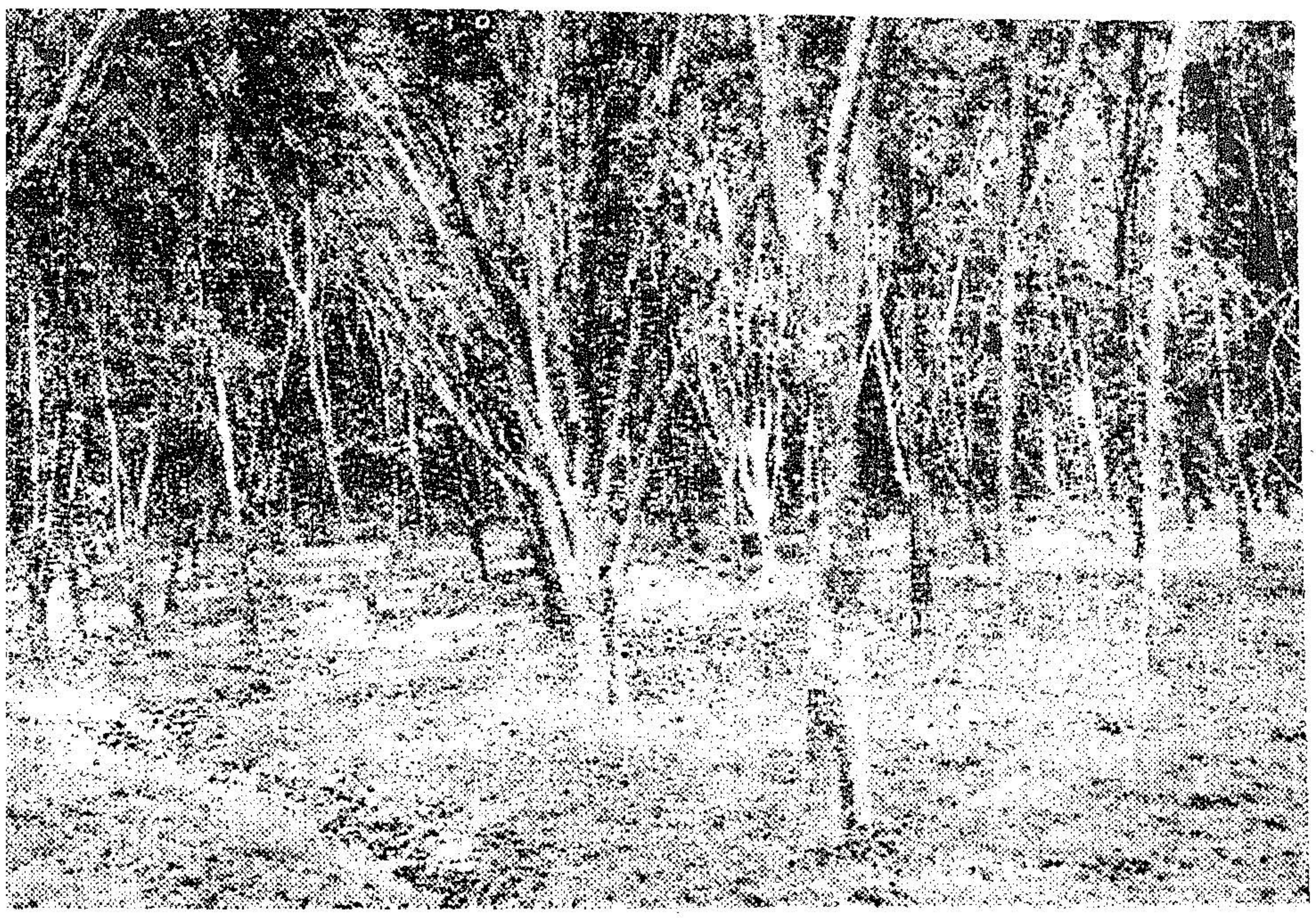
Rubber planting on a commercial scale began in India in 1902. By 1910, about 30,000 acres had been planted with rubber and today there are about 300,000 acres of rubber plantations in India mainly confined to Kerala and the Kanyakumari district of the Madras State.

In the early days of the industry raw rubber was exported but the rapid expansion of the rubber goods manufacturing industries in India not only led to all local production being utilized but has also necessitated substantial imports. Production of natural rubber has not kept pace with the increasing demand for it.

Increasing demand

Rubber manufacturers estimate the present annual consumption of raw rubber in India at 70,000 tons, out of which only less than 50 per cent is produced within the country and the rest has to be imported. The establishment of the synthetic rubber plant at Bairelly with an estimated maximum capacity of 30,000 tons annual production has at present eased the position to a certain extent. It is anticipated that the annual demand for rubber is likely to increase to 100,000 tons by 1970. Unless steps are taken to increase production within the country, the gap between demand and supply is likely to persist necessitating further imports. That means a drain on our much needed foreign exchange. Synthetic rubber too has its limitations both with regard to quality and price. The production of natural rubber has, therefore, necessarily, to be stepped up.

Rubber is an indispensable raw material in peace time as well as in war time. The defence services require it in large quantities. Realizing the commercial and strategic importance of rubber and the necessity to bridge the gap between demand and internal production in the country, various steps such as bringing more acres under rubber cultivation, replanting the areas under low yielding rubber with newer and higher yielding varieties, controlling diseases affecting the rubber and encouraging better cultivation and processing methods have been taken up.



A view of the Government rubber plantations

The soil and climate conditions found to be most suitable for the rubber tree are—

(1) Well-drained loams of good depth and moisture retaining capacity ;

(2) more or less uniform tropical temperatures around about 32° C. (90°F.) ;

(3) humid environment ;

(4) annual rainfall of 1750 to 3000 m.m. (70" to 120") evenly distributed throughout the year ; and

(5) elevation from the sea level up to about 300 m. (900 ft.).

Conditions closely approximating to the above obtain in parts of Kanyakumari district.

A maiden venture

Four and half a years back it was on the 10th June 1960, the Madras Forest Department started its first rubber plantation as part of the programme of increasing rubber production in the country. The plantation was inaugurated by the then Minister for Forests. First, the plantation was started as a non-plan scheme, but later on it was included in the Third Five-Year Plan. The target fixed for the Third Plan period was 2,000 acres at the rate of 400 acres a year and the over-all target was 3,000 acres to be planted up in eight years. As the planting progressed additional areas suitable for rubber planting have been surveyed and the over-all target has been raised to 4,500 acres.

Large areas of rubber estates already in production in this district are expected to go under water when the recently started Chittar-Pattanamkal Irrigation Scheme is completed. To compensate this loss, proposals to bring another 4,500 acres of reserved forest areas under rubber plantation are under consideration. When these proposals are approved, the total extent of the Government rubber plantations will be about 9,000 acres. This will be in addition to the 16,000 acres of rubber plantations under private management. The department can take legitimate pride of the fact that even one year ahead of the Third Plan period, the target of 2,000 acres has been exceeded and it is anticipated that the original over-all target of 3,000 acres will be achieved by the end of the Third Plan period itself, two years ahead of schedule.

Plantation techniques

The planting material used in the plantations are recognized as some of the best with regard to yield and other characters. Some of the latest varieties (or clones as they are called) developed in other leading rubber production countries such as Malaya and Indonesia have also been introduced.

Modern techniques in planting are also being employed in raising the plantations—one of the most important technique being the green budding technique which has been successfully introduced on a large scale.

The Forest Department has worked in very close collaboration with the Rubber Board and the Rubber Research Institute of India at Kottayam right from the beginning. The Rubber Research Institute of India is using the plantations for some of its experiments and it has assisted the department in the establishment of a polyclonal seed garden for production of clonal seeds and also a clone trial plot to study the behaviour of clones developed in Malaya under Indian conditions.

Rubber factory

The first plantation raised in 1960 was expected to come into tapping in its eighth year. Thanks to the care with which the plantations have been looked after, it may now be possible to tap at least a part of the first plantations in the seventh year itself. By the time the trees begin to yield, arrangements for processing the rubber have to be completed. Keeping this important aspect in view, the foundation stone for a rubber factory was laid by Sri P. Chandra Reddi, Governor of Madras, on the 4th January 1965. This marks the beginning of the next step in the fulfilment of the objective of the scheme inaugurated in 1960.

It is proposed to process the latex obtained from the trees for the production of raw rubber in different forms. At present the department has plans to have a sheeting factory, creping mill and a latex concentrate plant. The sheeting factory will produce raw smoked rubber sheets from latex which will be the main product. There is a large demand for concentrated latex for the manufacture of foam rubber, rubberised fibres, dipped goods, etc. To meet this demand there will be a concentrate factory. The creping mill will mostly be used to process

the scrap rubber into crepe which can be used for various purposes. It will also be used for the manufacture of sole crepe and other special forms of crepe whenever demand arises. It is also proposed to manufacture S.P. Rubbers to meet the demand for special uses like the manufacture of extruded goods like hose pipes and car beadings.

For a plantation of this size methods of processing have to be mechanised to the maximum extent, right from the collection of the latex from the yield to the manufacture of the final product. For this purpose steps have been taken to import the required machinery from abroad. As far as possible, consistent with the requirements, indiginous machinery will also be used. It is also proposed to set up a small laboratory to test the rubber produced for effective quality control.

There will be a workshop to attend to the servicing of the machinery and equipment. Power is to be obtained by drawing a high tension electricity line from Ellamadai. The Electricity Board is already taking steps to get this done. Arrangements are also being made to provide copious supply of good water which is most essential for the processing factory.

Fertiliser form bye-product

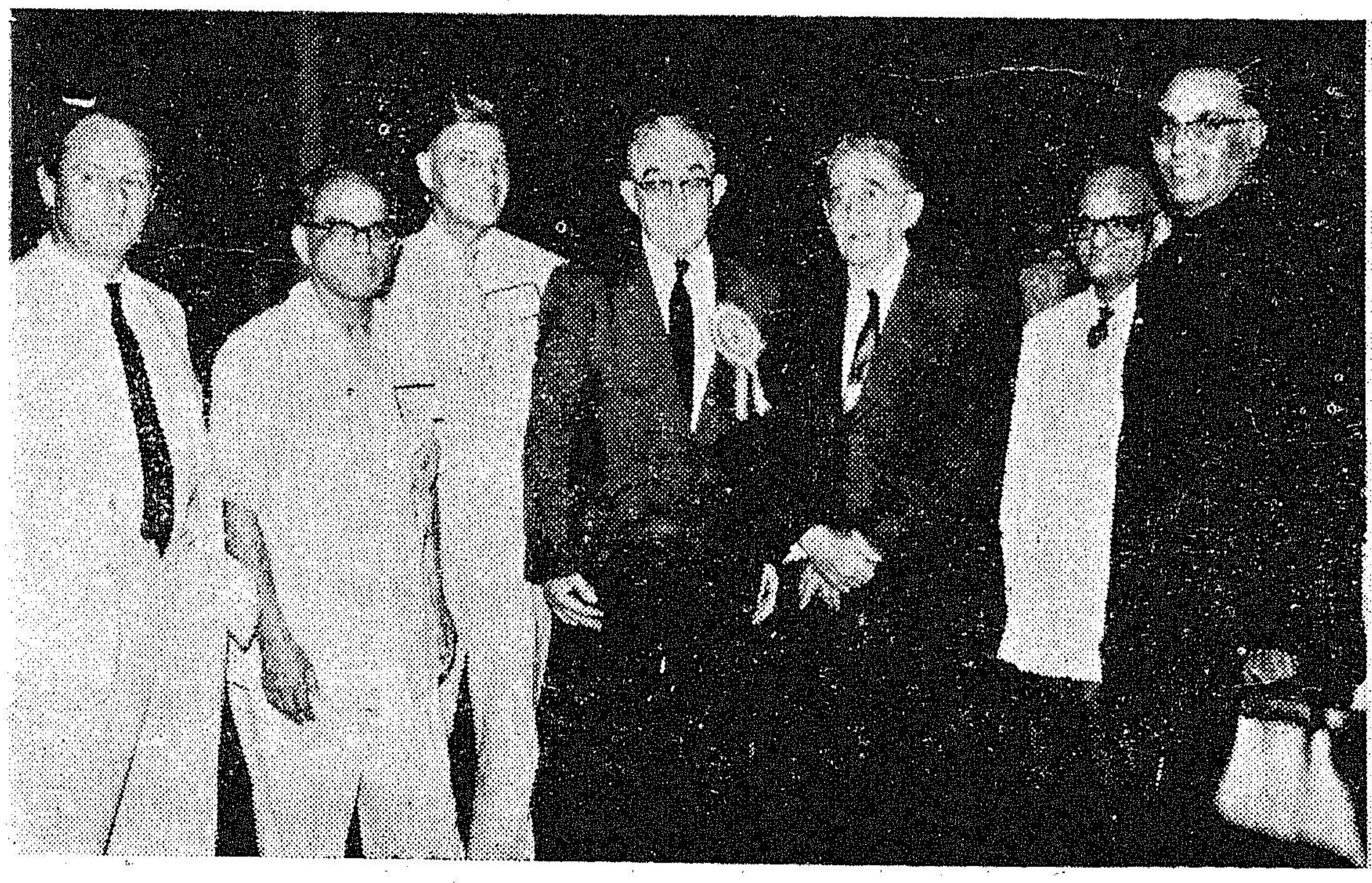
Researches in recent years show that there are possibilities of utilisation of the bye-products in the production of raw rubber for the manufacture of fertilisers cheeply, which are so essential for improving agricultural production. Though it is too early to perdict the potentialities of the result of research it is proposed to try on an experimental scale, the utilisation of the bye-product for manufacture of fertilisers.

It was estimated that it would cost Rs. 43 lakhs to establish 3,000 acres of plantation and bring it into tapping. It can be said now that the cost will be within the estimate. It has also been estimated that when the 3,000 acres of plantations are in full production the annual revenue will be about Rs. 33 lakhs.

A boon to Kanyakumari

The successful establishment and working of these plantations, apart from yielding significant revenue to the State, is of special importance to Kanyakumari district in that it will provide scope for employment in this over-populated and under-employed district. Already over 1,000 persons are being employed daily on the plantations. There is scope for the establishment of rubber goods manufacturing industries in the district itself which will help in bringing down the cost of production as the transport and other costs of raw materials can be saved. Apart from providng direct employment, indirect employment could be provided to many in handling and marketing the rubber goods.

The Government rubber plantations come within the purview of the Plantations Labour Act. Arrangements are, therefore, being made to provide all amenities under the Act to the labourers and other employees. The construction of the first labour lines has commenced. It is proposed to provide accommodation for all the labourers in due course. Nineteen families of Indian nationality repatriated from Burma are now employed in the plantations and they have been accommodated in temporary huts. They will be moved to the labour lines when construction is completed. Staff quarters have already been constructed.



Left : Delegates to the 9th All India Leprosy Workers Conference held recently in Madras. *Right* : Smt. Jothi Venkatachallum, Minister for Public Health, addressing the Conference.

HOME FOR THE DESERTED

Immoral trafficking in women and girls is a great social menace. We should endeavour at all levels, be it Governmental or non-Governmental, to see that families live together in harmony and that young men and women are given help and advice to settle down in matrimony happily so that the unmarried, deviants, passionates and perverts who normally visit the brothels are either completely eliminated from the society or at least reduced to a negligible minimum in the Society.

In Madras State there are a number of institutions for the welfare of the deserted girls and women established under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956. These institutions are run by the Vigilance Department. However no amount of Government efforts will fructify unless public co-operation is forthcoming in abundance.

Immoral trafficking in women and girls is a great social menace in any country. Social, economic, emotional and psychological factors and to some extent even certain religious practices of the past such a Devadasi system, etc., are attributed as some of the causes for this social vice. Prostitution is generally understood as commercialised sex activity and for ages, women and young girls have been exploited for this purpose. Factors like poverty, broken homes, emotional instability, and the operation of gangs of traffickers at the regional, national and international levels have encouraged and supported this vice.

A complicated problem

Though prostitution has vast social implications, by and large it is an individual problem and it has to be, tackled as such. Any mass approach to this vice is not likely to yield good results. The prostitute is a case of a disorganised individual who ekes out the livelihood by selling her body. Every prostitute in herself is a separate individual case and her reclamation, education, treatment, and rehabilitation, etc., are mainly restricted to her person only. Medical, psychological and social care work services are the most suitable ones in this respect and this important aspect of welfare services and rehabilitation of the victims of immoral traffic is being successfully implemented in all the Vigilance Institutions under the control of the Department of Approved Schools.

Education forms an important part of Vigilance Home's work.

To enlist public co-operation in successfully enforcing the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act and thus eradicating this social vice, vast propaganda and social education are absolutely necessary. In addition, the parents and teachers also have a vital role to play in the prevention of immoral traffic in young and adolescent boys and girls by enthusing interest in religion in them and also emphasising the importance of moral values in their formative period of life so that they may grow up to be good, healthy and honourable citizens.

Welfare Agencies

The Government's Vigilance Service annexed to the Department of Approved Schools is entrusted with the custodian care, in reformation, correctional training and social and economic rehabilitation of the persons (girls and women) committed to the several Vigilance Institutions, Government or otherwise in the State under the provisions of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956. While the Police Department is incharge of the enforcement of the Act, the State

Probation Department look after the after-care and rehabilitation of the inmates of these Correctional Institutions. The bulk of the work relating to propaganda, education and enlightening the public on the evils of commercialised vice is in the hands of the twin Social Welfare Agencies, viz., the Madras Vigilance Association and the Madras State Branch of the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene in India.

There are three types of Protective Homes, functioning under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, in the Madras State, viz., Vigilance Rescue Shelters (Non-Plan Institutions) or Vigilance Reception Centres (Established under the Second Five-Year Plan) which are short-stay institutions, Rescue Homes and Vigilance Homes which are long-stay institutions.

Vigilance and Rescue Homes

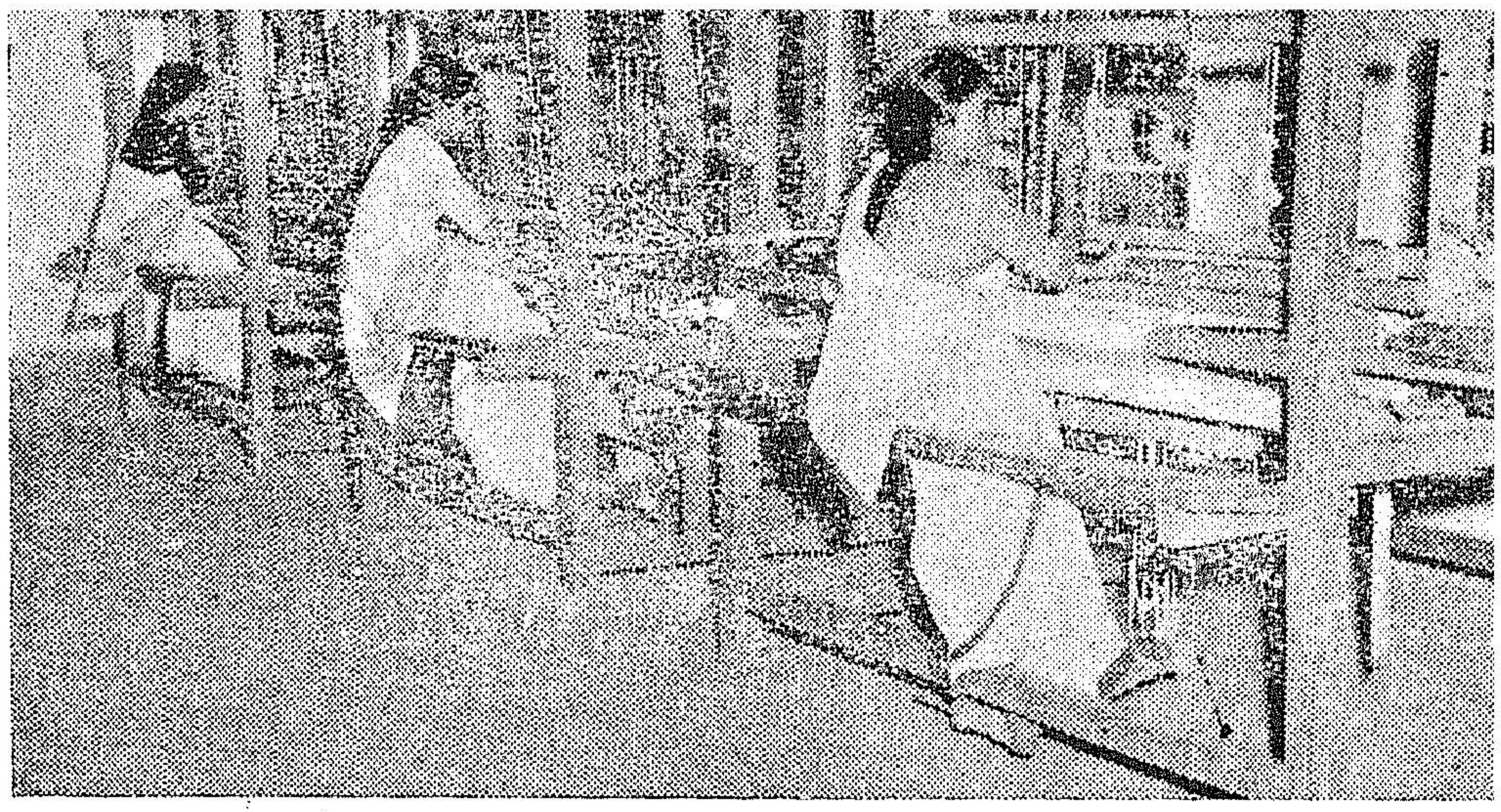
Eight short-stay institutions and five long-stay institutions are functioning in this State. Vigilance Rescue Shelters attached to the Stri Sadana Rescue Home, and the Government Vigilance Home, Stri Sadana After-care Hostel and Abaya Nilayam are the short-stay institutions functioning in the City. Government Vigilance Shelter at Madurai, Salem and Coimbatore and the Vigilance Shelter of the Thanjavur Vigilance Association, are the other short-stay institutions functioning in the mufassal.

Stri Sadana Rescue Home and Government Vigilance Home at Madras, Govenment Protective (Rescue) Home at Tiruchirappalli, the Meenakshi Sadanam Vigilance Home at Madurai, the St. Francis Xaviers' Rescue Home at Adaikalapuram are the 5 long-stay institutions.

Working of the institutions

The After-care Home for Women dischargees of Correctional Institutions, viz., Vigilance Institutions, Approved Schools, Jails, etc., along with the Industrial Unit at Vellore, provide the absolute need of protection, care and training for the deserving destitude dischargees of the Correctional Institutions.

The Government Stri Sadana Rescue Home and Shelter function in the buildings "Rahmat Bagh" and "Tower House" in Santhome High Road, Mylapore, Madras, and the Government Vigilance Home in "Everest", Kutchery Road, Mylapore, Madras. The building Everest was purchased by Government



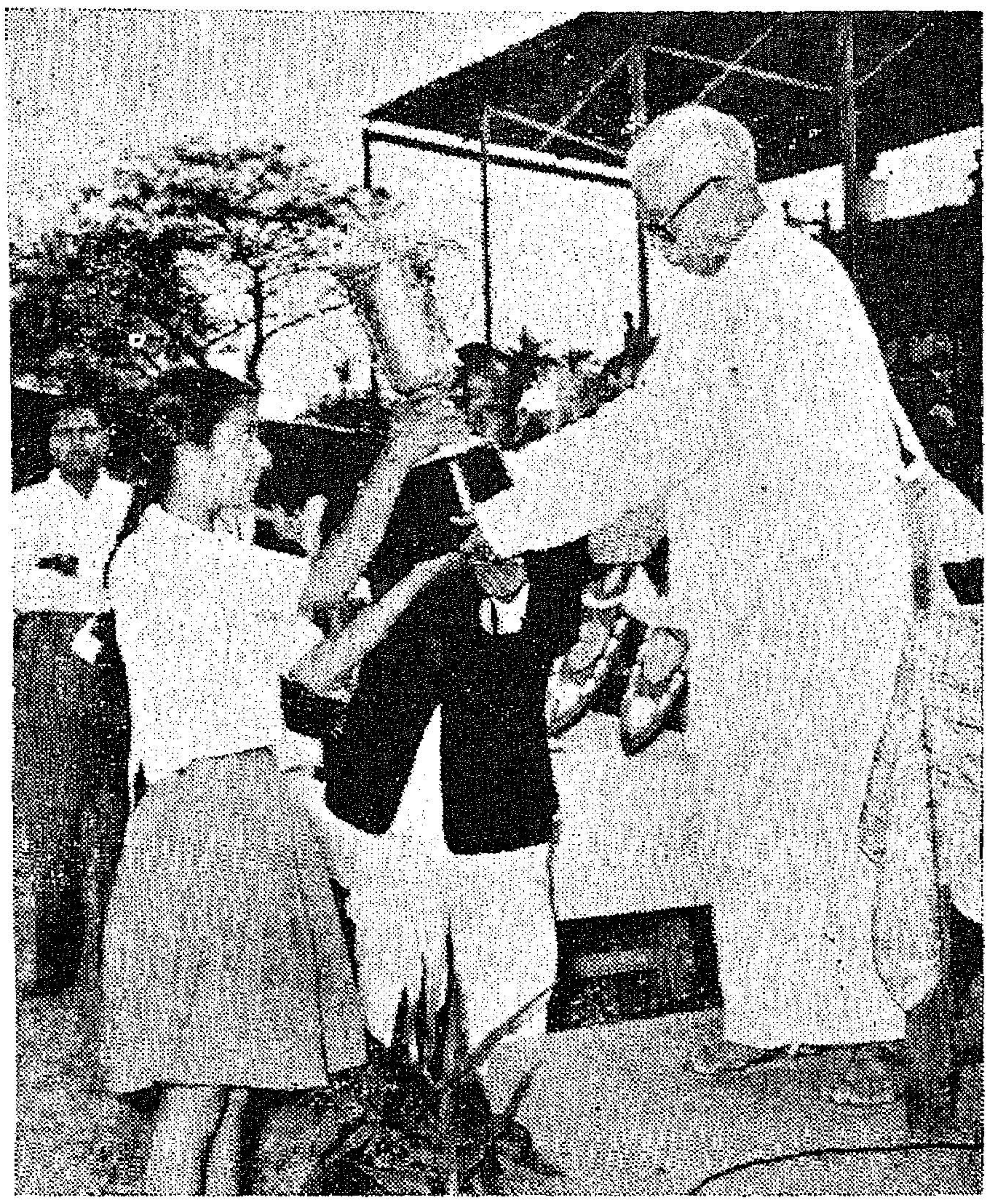
Girls at work at a Vigilance Home

at a cost of Rs. 2·15 lakhs in September 1963. Thus the long felt need of having own buildings for the Government Vigilance Institution was fulfilled.

The inmates are supplied with a complete set of Khadi clothing and bedding. Besides they are also permitted to wear clothes of their own, brought to them by their relatives. The twin Government Vigilance Institutions in the City, viz., Government Vigilance Home and Government Stri Sadana, Madras, have got a well equipped Dispensary attached to them, which is rendering valuable medical service to the inmates of the institutions. Under the meticulous care of the Part-time Lady Doctor who is a specialist in venereal diseases, the Pharmacist and the two nursing orderlies, careful attention is being paid to maintain the inmates in good health. Besides, the routine detailed examination conducted at the time of admissions, periodical medical checkup is also being continued and such of the inmates who required special care are given extra nourishment and suitable medical treatment.

There is a special school (Government Stri Sadana Special School) recognised by the Education Department for the inmate of the Government Vigilance Home and Stri Sadana Rescue Home. It is a Higher Elementary School with eight standards. The medium of instruction is Tamil. During March 1963, twenty (20) girls were sent for E.S.L.C. examination out of which 13 girls came out successful.

Fifteen pupils of the VIII Standard of Stri Sadana Special School were presented for the Tamil competitive examination conducted by the Manavar Mandram in 1963, out of which 14 girls came out successful. Physical education under a Physical Training Instructor and Moral Instruction by the Honorary Moral and Religious Lecturers of the respective religions are also imparted. Besides general education, vocational training in Spinning, Weaving, Tailoring, Embroidery, Needlework and Fancy Hand-Work is given. A batch



The Republic Day Sports for boys and girls of Secondary Schools, Madras was presided over by the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister is presenting a cup to a girl.

of Vigilance Home inmates who are overaged for the literary classes are engaged in bag making and pasting of glass mosaic tiles.

The receipts derived from the various industries of the Government Vigilance Home and Stri Sadana, Madras, during the year 1963 amounted to Rs. 17,789·19.

Vigilance Home at Madurai.

The Meenakshi Sadanam Vigilance Home, Madurai is a private institution run with Government aid under the auspices of the Social Welfare Association, Madurai. The committals to this institution are made under section 10 (2) of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act and it serves the Southern districts in Madras State. There is a recognised Special School with five classes attached to the Meenakshi Sadanam Vigilance Home. The recognition is on a temporary basis lasting till 1966. As the Home is run on the permanent footing steps will be taken to obtain permanent recognition for the special school from the Education Department after 1966. The School has two Secondary Grade Teachers and a Craft Instructor. The medium of instruction is Tamil.

Besides general education, the following vocational subjects are also taught in the school, viz., Spinning of Kisan and Ambar Charkas, Tailoring, Embroidery and allied fancy hand work. They are also given training in hand-pounding of paddy and domestic services. The inmates enact dramas with moral value as basis, dances and variety entertainment which activities helped to a great extent to change their outlook on life.

The Medical care of the inmates is being looked after by the local Municipal Medical Officer.

Rescue Home at Adaikalapuram

The St. Francis Xaviers' Rescue Home, Adaikalapuram, is a non-statutory institution not coming under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls' Act but doing yeoman services to the most distressed women and girls, viz., women with illegitimate pregnancy and unmarried mothers. The Home, however, comes under the Moral and Social Hygiene programme. The main feature of the institutional programme is to first afford shelter and protection to the persons who are completely neglected by their own kith and kin due to the social stigma attached to their immoral behaviour and the consequential results. The ante-natal and post-natal treatments are very carefully attended to by the institutional authorities thus saving situations which would have perhaps resulted in suicides and infanticides if no timely help was given to such women in distress.

While rehabilitation of this type of inmates is a very difficult problem, the authorities of the institution have to be congratulated for their efforts in having settled in life as many as 23 inmates on marriage in 1963.

More stress is laid on vocational training of the inmates of this Home than education. Tailoring, Embroidery, making palm leaf fancy articles, lace-work, needlework, gardening and domestic service form part of vocational training given in this Home. Thus this institution continued to render noble services to the socially discarded women and girls who came for shelter and protections to this home.

Government Protective (Rescue) Home, Tiruchirappalli function in rental buildings "Khalifullah Buildings" at Khaja Malai, Tiruchirappalli. The special school attached to the Home functioned with eight standards and it has two Secondary Grade Teachers and one Tailoring Instructress and one Spinning Instructress on its staff.

Vocational training is imparted to the inmates in pinning on Charkas and Thaklies, tailoring and gradening. The inmates also maintain a Goat Farm and a Poultry Unit. It is hoped that their acquaintance and knowledge gained in maintaining these two small-scale cottage industries would help them immensely after their discharge from the Home since; most of the inmates come from villages where there are facilities to keep a poultry unit or to rear goats and sheep. The inmates stitch their own garments under the supervision and guidance of the Tailoring Instructress besides undertaking outside orders as well. The receipts derived from the industrial sections of the Home and other miscellaneous receipts amount to Rs. 2,612·51 during the year 1963 as against Rs. 2,237·66 in 1962. Thus the receipts showed a steady increase. A part-time visiting Lady Doctor attended to the medical care of the inmates in the Home.

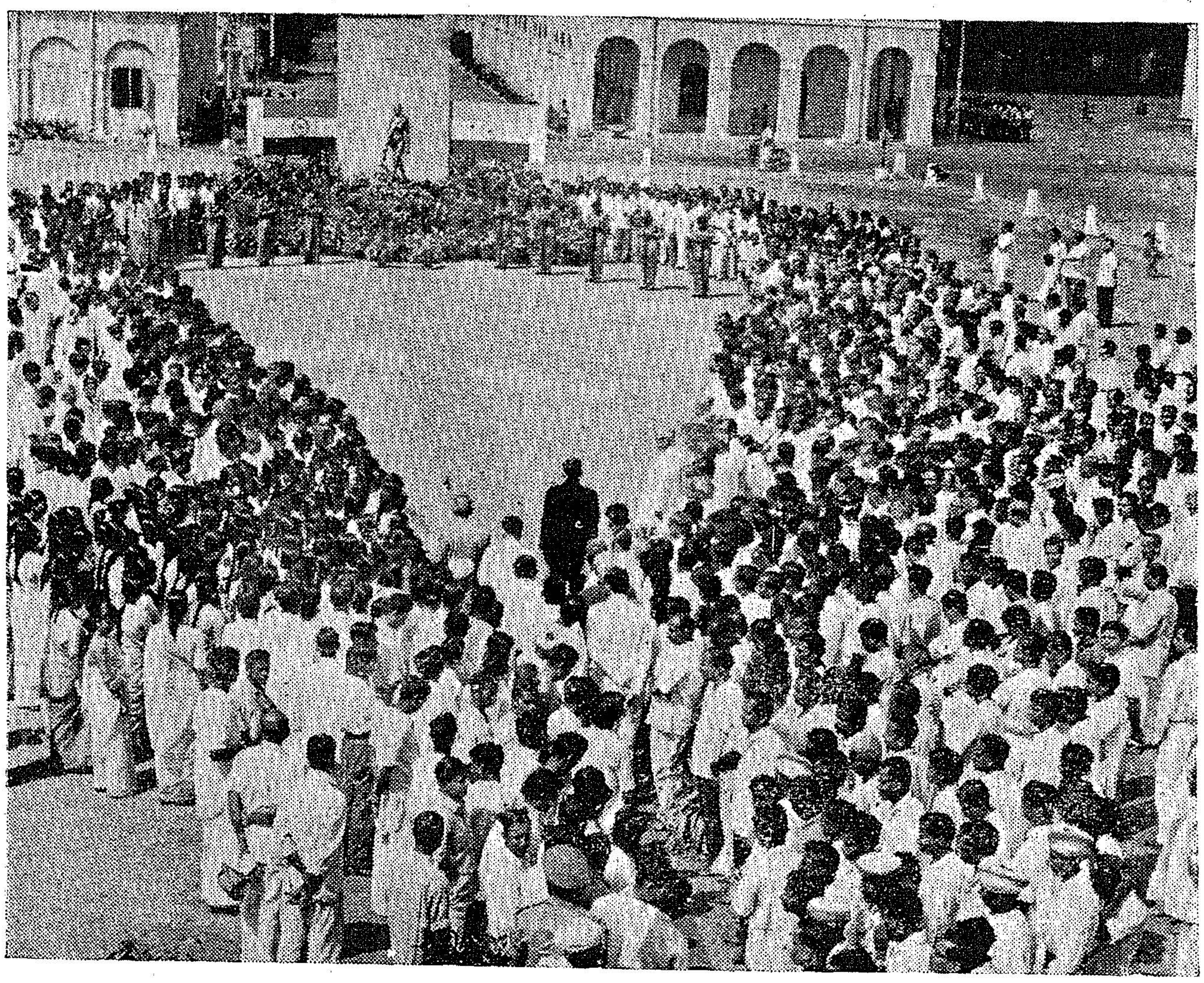
The Government Vigilance Reception Centres set up during the Second Plan period are similar to the Government Vigilance Rescue Shelters (Non-Plan) Institutions. There is a centre at Vellore. There is no expenditure on account of this Centre because it is located in the After-Care Home for Women at Vellore and no separate staff sanctioned for it.

Board of Visitors

A Board of Visitors, comprising officials and non-officials appointed by the Government for all the long-stay institutions, Government and aided in the City and State conduct quarterly meeting and pay individual visits to the institutions and take keen interest on the welfare of the inmates.

Finance

The entire expenditure of the Department of Vigilance Service during the year 1963 was Rs. 2,95,718·31 as against Rs. 3,33,976·78 in 1962. The amount includes a sum of Rs. 41,929·68 on account of the Government Protective Home, Tiruchirappalli, Rs. 5,087·01 on account of the Government Vigilance Reception Centres at Kancheepuram (now closed) and Vellore, which are Plan institutions, and Rs. 27,661·33 being grants to private Vigilance Institutions. A sum of Rs. 22,477·37 was derived as receipts from the industrial sections and other receipts in the Government Stri Sadana Special School and the Government Protective Home, Tiruchirappalli in 1963.



Two minutes silence was observed on Martyr's Day, 30th January, 1965, [at] the parade ground, Secretariat in memory of those who gave up their lives in the struggle for freedom. Governor of Madras, Chief Minister, Ministers and other officials participated

CONTROL CANNIBALISM

SRI F. B. SELVANAYAGAM,
Veterinary Assistant Surgeon.

Cannibalism is considered as a vice in Poultry Feather pulling, toe, tail, wing and vent picking whether among baby chicks, growing pullets or mature hens are vices. This vice causes more loss in many flocks than any of the major poultry diseases. These losses are as damaging to the small flock owner as they are to the commercial poultry man. This bad habit may be encountered among birds of all ages under certain conditions.

Contributing factors for cannibalism

Faulty management accounts for much of the difficulty giving rise to such vices. Any thing that caters to the satisfaction, contentment, comfort and general welfare of the birds is considered as "Good Management." Feed regularly, keep the house clean, furnish plenty of nests (one for every 4 or 6 hen) and avoid allowing feed hoppers to remain empty.

One of the most frequent mistakes of poultry men is to over crowd chicks. Allow a minimum of 3 to 5 square feet per adult bird and ¼ to 1 square foot for chicks depending on their age.

Cannibalism may be caused or encouraged by the conditions other than over crowding. Too high a temperature or too much light influences this vice. Artificial light especially when chicks are brooded with white heat lamps may also lead to cannibalism.

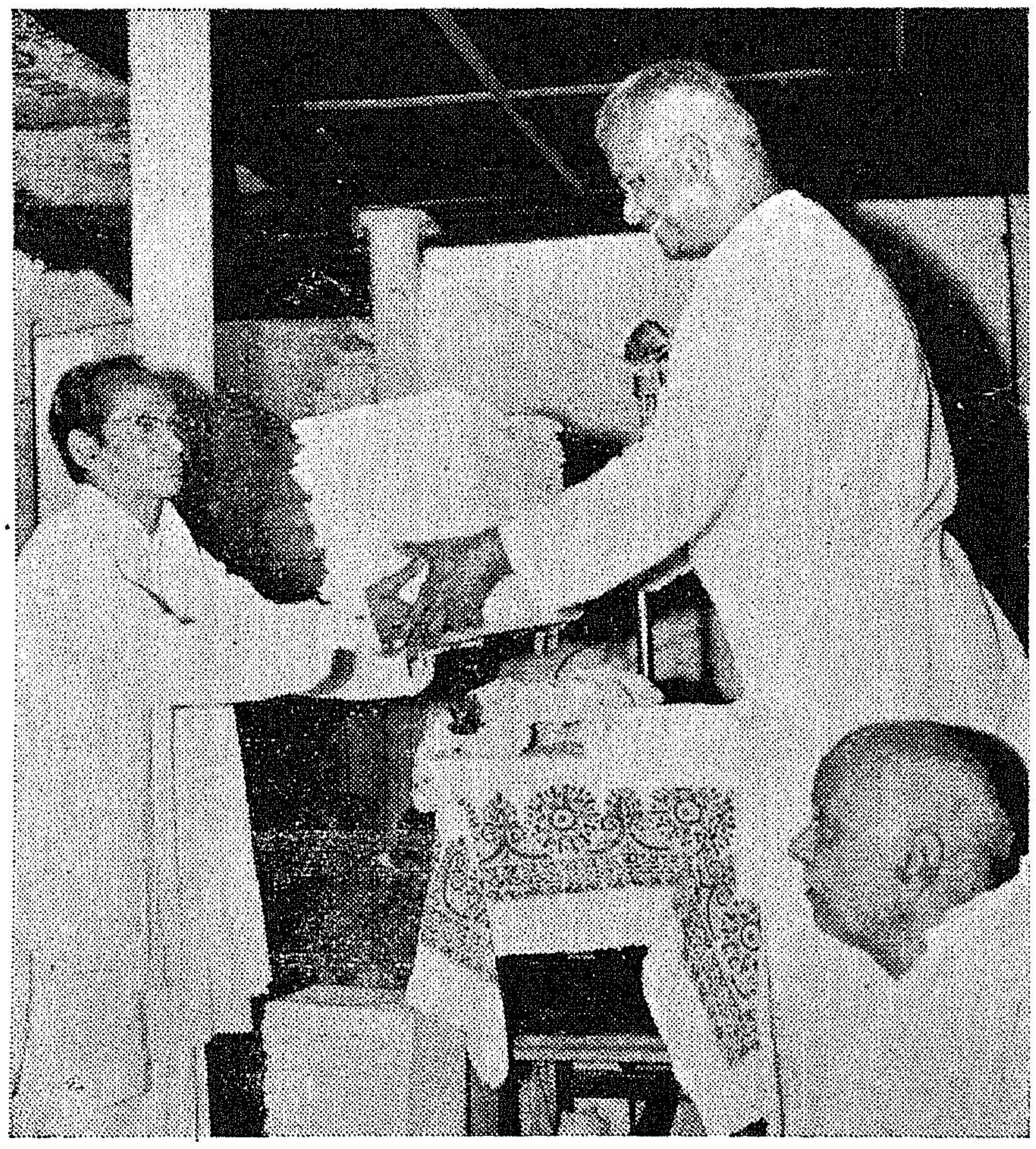
Many poultry raisers blame the ration when cannibalism starts. Ration may be a contributing factor although it is generally conceded that faulty management is a more frequent cause. Chicken on a faulty or defficent ration shows an inclination to be restless and develop a carving to keep themselves satisfied.

Housing birds of different ages or stages of maturity together may lead to cannibalism. Hens having Haemorrhage from egg laying of suffering from prolapse of oviduct also lead to this vice. Birds with heavy infesion of lice may also develope this vice.

Cannibalism is more often reported among white than among coloured chicks. It is also noticed more among light breeds than in heavy ones. This is probably from the fact that blood shows more plainly through the grills of white feathers. Chicks become ravenous when they see and get a taste of blood and will continue pecking the injured chick until it is removed or completely devoured.

Controlling an outbreak

The best way to control Cannibalism is to prevent its occurrence in the first place. But this, of course is not always possible.



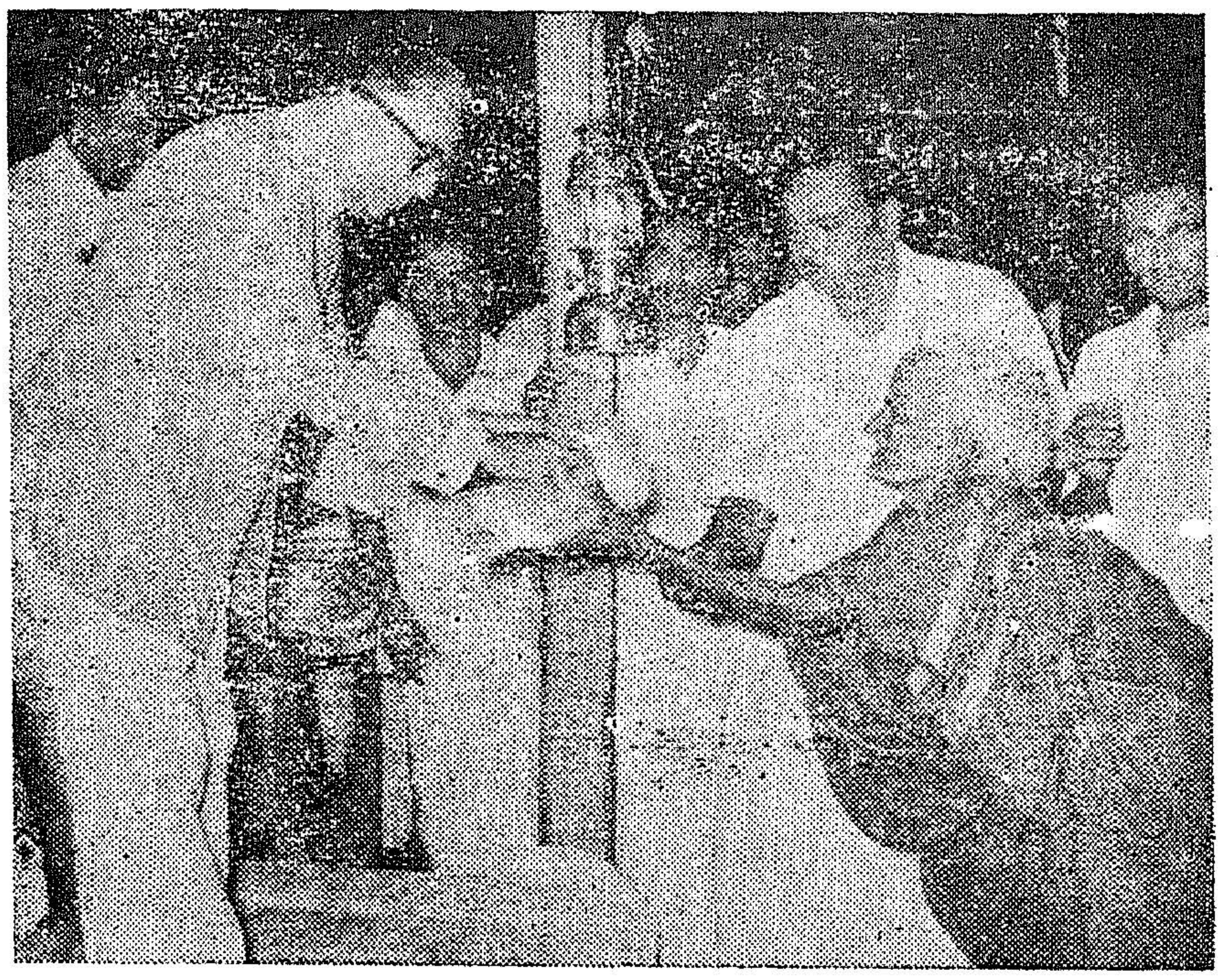
The Madras City Khadi Development Co-operative Society presented dhothies to people affected by the recent cyclone. Sri P. Kakkan is receiving them.

Once an outbreak occurs, darkening the house which inturn may help the injured birds to hide and make it more difficult to the rest of the flock to see blood or do any pecking.

Sometimes cannibalism can be checked by keeping the chicks busy by providing plenty of greens. The use of red light in the brooder house or battery brooding room will control and prevent outbreak of cannibalism. In battery brooders the principal point in preventing cannibalism is to keep the interior part relatively dark, with sufficient light in the waterer and feed troughs. It is very important to remove injured chicks as soon as they are detected. In spite of all the steps taken if the vice still persists among the flock, the only sure way to control it is to debeak all the birds.

Although debeaking should be done as a preventive measure it is the only sure method of controlling an outbreak of cannibalism.

Debeaking is best accomplished by using an electrical debeaker. Poultry breeders with more than 500 birds should consider buying a debeaking machine. A debeaking machine will have paid for itself if a poultry man can prevent 20 pullets from being killed or injured permanently due to cannibalism.



Sri P. Chandra Reddy visited the cyclone affected areas. He is seen in the Picture presenting clothes to a old woman affected by the cyclone

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I, R. Kulandaivelu, hereby declare that the particulars given above are to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. KULANDAIVELU,
Editor and Publisher.

10th February 1965.

STATE AWARDS FOR TEACHERS

The State Level Committee for selecting candidates for the State Awards for Elementary School Teachers for 1963-64 consisting of Sri N. D. Sundaravadivelu, Director of Public Instruction (Chairman), Sri M. R. Perumal Mudaliar (Member) and Sri Chinnaswami Naidu (Member) has selected 62 candidates for the State Awards at the rate of 2 for each educational district.

Each Award Winner will get a cash prize of Rs. 200, a Certificate of Merit, and a silver medal worth about Rs. 30.

Following are the names of Award Winners :—

Sri D. Joseph, Headmaster, Corporation Higher Elementary School, Mylapore and Sri S. V. Linganathan, N. Sama Rao Elementary School, Triplicane of Madras South.

Sri M. R. Somasundaram, Teacher-Manager, K. Ramanuja Pillai Higher Elementary School, Royapuram and Mrs. M. Ratna Bai, Headmistress, K.T.C.T. Elementary School of Madras North.

Sri M. Ponnuswamy Mudaliar, Headmaster, Panchayat Union Elementary School, Valluvapakkam and Sri Gomathinayagam Pillai, Teacher, Panchayat Union Higher Elementary School, Kodungaiyur of Saidapet.

Mrs. C. Henry, Headmistress, C.S.I. Town Girls' Higher Elementary School, Madurantakam and Sri T. S. Raghavachari, Headmaster, Panchayat Union School, Chunampet of Chingleput.

Sri T. V. Sivanandam, Teacher, Panchayat Union School, Palayanur and Sri V. Srinivasan, Headmaster, Panchayat Union Senior Basic School, Narasingapuram of Trivellore.

Sri G. Chinnappan, Headmaster, Harijan Welfare Elementary School, Perunkanchi and Sri T. Munisami Iyer, Teacher-Manager, Sri Mangalambal Aided Higher Elementary School, Walajapet of Vellore.

Sri R. Ponnuswami, Assistant, Panchayat Union Elementary School, Sorakalathur and C. M. Khyrunnisa Begum, Headmistress, Panchayat Union Muslim Girls School, Polur of Tiruvannamalai.

Sri P. Kanniappa Chettiar, Assistant, Panchayat Union Elementary School, Pudupet and Sri A. Muthukrishnan, Teacher, Panchayat Union Elementary School, Karapatti of Tirupattur.

Sri V. Arunachalam Pillai, Assistant Panchayat Union Senior Basic School, Thillaividangam P.O. and Sri N. Thangavelu Padayachi, Assistant, Panchayat Union Higher Elementary School, Tittagudi and Post of Cuddalore.

Sri A. Appasamy, Teacher-Manager, Sri Nagammal Senior Basic School, Tindivanam and Sri K. Ramachandran, Headmaster, Panchayat Union Higher Elementary School, Koliyanur of Villupuram.

Sri K. Ramanatha Pillai, Headmaster, Panchayat Union School, Manganampet and Mrs. M. Thedore, Teacher, C.S.I. Higher Elementary School, Alagar West Street of Thanjavur East at Nagappattinam.

Sri R. Balasubramanian, Headmaster, Konkaneswara Vidyasala Aided Junior Basic School, West Main Street and Sri A. R. Subramanian, Assistant, Panchayat Union Basic School, Ammapet Railady, Kokery Post of Thanjavur West.

Sri A. David, Headmaster, Bishop Heuman Memorial Senior Basic School and Sri S. K. Duraiswamy Iyer, Headmaster and Manager, Aided Higher Elementary School, Sirunavalur of Tiruchirappalli.

Sri T. Narayanaswamy, Teacher, Panchayat Union Junior Basic School, Annavasal and Sri C. Syed Abdul Rahman, Headmaster, Panchayat Union Elementary School, Puthanatham of Pudukkottai.

Sri N. Ganapathi, Assistant, Panchayat Union School, Meensurity and Sri P. A. Soosai, Headmaster, Harijan Welfare School, Lalapuram of Ariyalur.

Sri C. H. Musagu Meeran, Headmaster, Municipal Main Elementary School, Cumbum and Sri A. Muthupackiam, Headmaster, Hindu Nadar Elementary School, Kamatchipuram of Dindigul.

Sri S. Palaniappan, Headmaster, Jeyabharath Higher Elementary School, Ahimsapuram and Sri N. Hariharan, Headmaster, Panchayat Union Elementary School, T. Vadipatti of Madurai.

Sri N. K. Ramaswami, Headmaster, Panchayat Union Elementary School, Tiruppachetti and Srimathi Florence Gnaniah, Assistant, Panchayat Union Higher Elementary School, Idambadal, Kadaladi Range of Ramanathapuram Central.

Sri V. Shunmugasundaram, Headmaster, Municipal Annavithottam Higher Elementary School, Sivakasi and Sri S. Pathamuthu, Headmaster, M.S.P. Nadar Municipal Higher Elementary School, Virudhunagar of Ramanathapuram West.

Sri R. S. Krishna Iyengar, Assistant, Panchayat Union School, Pandugudi and Sri R. Madhavan, Headmaster, Muthathal Higher Elementary School, Devakottai of Ramanathapuram East.

Sri N. Bhagavathi, Headmaster, Muthiah Higher Elementary School, Koilpathu, and Sri M. S. Gnanamirtham, Headmaster, Sacred Heart Elementary School, Kavalkinar of Tirunelveli South.

Sri G. Thangapalam, Headmaster and Correspondent, Higher Elementary School, Carpenter Street, Tuticorin and Sri M. Muniyandi Chelladurai, Headmaster, Hindu Nadar Free Higher Elementary School, Kulathur of Tirunelveli North.

Sri N. Thayumanava Sundaram, Headmaster, Hindu Higher Elementary School, Sivanthipatti and Sri S. Kovil Pillay, Headmaster, C.M.S., Evangelical Higher Elementary School, Karingal (via) Cheranmahadevi of Tirunelveli Central.

Sri V. K. Ponnuswamy, Headmaster, Panchayat Union Elementary School, Palayapudur and Srimathi S. Krishnaveni, Assistant, Panchayat Union Elementary School, Vellakovil East of Erode.

Sri P. Rangaswamy Konar, Assistant, Panchayat Union Higher Elementary School, Karupparayampalayam and Sri S. Vellingiri Thevar, Headmaster, Panchayat Union Elementary School, Rengasamudram of Coimbatore.

Sri A. Anganan, Headmaster, Panchayat Union Junior Basic School, Arasur P.O. and Sri K. Chikkannan, Headmaster, Panchayat Union Elementary School, Neganam P.O. of Pollachi.

Sri A. Matha Gowder, Headmaster, Panchayat Union Elementary School, Sakkatha, Aravenu P.O., and Sri K. P. Raghavan Nair, Headmaster, Panchayat Union Elementary School, Gudalur of the Nilgiris.

Sri M. S. Rajulu Chetty, Teacher, Bharatha Matha Aided Elementary School, Gugai and Sri S. R. Ananthanarayanan, Headmaster, Panchayat Union Elementary School, Chinnappampatti of Salem.

Sri D. M. Perumal, Headmaster, Panchayat Union Elementary School, Ommiyampatti, Thoppur P.O. and Sri S. Venkataramiah, Headmaster, Panchayat Union Elementary School, Hosur of Dharmapuri.

Sri A. Ovianna Pillai, Headmaster, Panchayat Union Higher Elementary School, Pattanam and E. Samuel, Headmistress, S.B.M. Higher Elementary School, Senthamangalam Post of Namakkal.

Sri S. Selvam, Teacher, Government Lower Primary School, Kadamalaikuntu and Srimathi K. Saraswathiamma, Assistant, Government Lower Primary School, Tiruvattar of Nagercoil.

The awards will be distributed at a public function to be organised by the Director of Public Instruction later in which the Governor and the Chief Minister will be present.

Planning forums-Basic Grants for 1964-65

Sanction is accorded to the payment of grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 2,250 to the following college Planning Forums for undertaking constructive activities during 1964–65.

Rs. 400 each to Palaniyandavar Arts College, Palani, Madurai district; P.S.G.R. Krishnammal College for Women, Peelamedu, Coimbatore district; Sacred Heart College, Tirupattur, North Arcot district; H.H. Rajah's College, Pudukkottai; Government College for Women, Kumbakonam and Rs. 250 to Raja Sarfoji College, Thanjavur.

A PEOPLES' AIR FORCE

Whether at the hazardous Himalayan heights where our troops keep lonely vigil, or in the calamity-stricken areas of South India, the Indian Air Force boys have endeared themselves by the silent but efficient manner in which they have gone about their multifarious tasks courageously and even at the risk of their lives.

At about 11-30 a.m. on the Republic Day this year, rose petals sparkled against the blue winter sky over Rajpath, in New Delhi, and the air resounded to the roar of jet engines, as the Indian Air Force helicopters showered flowers and its jet aricraft provided the stirring finale to the Republic Day Parade in a spectacular fly-past.

Ordinarily, this is the closest view the lay public gets each year of the power and prowess of its Air Force. This is because by and large, the Air Force works in the background, away from the public gaze, backing up the troops, standing vigil in the forward areas, or rushing succour to the civil population in distress.

Relief operations

The memories of "Operation Dhanushkodi" launched by the Indian Air Force a few months ago are still fresh in the public mind. Within hours of a cyclonic tidal wave having hit Rameshwaram and Dhanushkodi, I.A.F. dakotas were on the job for relief operations. Inspite of inclement weather, the first aerial reconnaissance and food dropping sertie was flown on December 24, within hours of receipt of news about the calamity. Helicopters were flown out from one end of the country to the other for rescue work. By the time the operation ended a total of 32,000 pounds of supplies had been air dropped over the affected areas.

Two months earlier, at the end of September. I.A.F. transport aircraft and maritime reconnaissance aircraft went into operation to bring relief and succour to cyclone victims in Andhra Pradesh. Besides rushing food and medical supplies, the maritime aircaft located 500 fishermen who had been swept out to the sea.

I.A.F. helicopter pilots flue long hours in hazardous terrain and weather during the operations against the Chinese in the N.E.F.A. in 1962. Despite enemy fire, they kept flying low and evacuated many casualties and strugglers.

Photo taken during the N.E.F.A. operations shows an I.A.F. helicopter evacuating a casualty not far away from the battle-field

Guarding Our Freedom

But the guarding of our freedom remains the main task of the Air Force, and for this it is continuously trying to expand and modernise itself.

Training is an essential part of the process of expan sion. Only recently, at Hakimpet, Hyderabad, the Defence Minister, Sri Y. B. Chavan, reviewed a passing out parade and awarded commissions and "wings" to the largest course ever to pass out from the Transport and Jet Training Wings. This was the result of the increased recruitment in all categories of Air Force personnel following the Chinese invasion. Earlier, in 1964, similar large courses passed out from the Technical College at Jalhalli and the various ground training schools and other Air Force institutions.

A modern air force must have modern aircraft. One lesson which was learnt from Exercise "SHIKSHA" held in 1963 related to the need of supersonic interceptor fighters in the country's air defence system. Efforts continue to be made to equip the Air Force

with Mach-2 supersonic aircraft. Meanwhile, India has built her own Mach-1 supersoinc aircraft at Bangalore (HF-24). Christened as *Maruta*, the first two of these fighters were handed over to the Air Force on May 10 last year.

Work is also in progress on the three factories in the MIG complex for the manufacture of MIG 21 aircraft. In the meantime, agreement has alredy been announced between India and the U.S.S.R. for the import of a certain number of MIG 21 aircraft.

The installation of the radar system supplied by the U.S.A. is expected to be completed in the next few months. This will provide a radar screen, with the necessary communications equipment, for aerial defence of our country from the North.

Logistics Support

On the transport side, the mounting logistic support commitments of the Air Force, since the Chinese aggression in 1962, have been met by putting into service additional aircraft purchased from the U.S.S.R. and Canada, and those given as aid by the U.S.A. and Canada. More AN-12s, which have been standardised as the heavy transport equipment in the I.A.F. were purchased from the U.S.S.R. and put into service. The 16 Caribous contracted for from Canada, have been arriving in the country, flown by our pilots, and have been sharing the task of keeping our troops supplied in the remote mountain areas of Himalayas. The high altitudes at which the C-119 Packets have to operate have necessitated the installation of an additional jet engine on these aircraft to provide an extra margin of safety.

As in case of transport aircraft, so also in the case of helicopters the flying conditions in the forward areas are extremely hazardous. The valleys of the Himalayan Mountains are difficult to fly in, the weather is fickle and unpredictable. However, the pilots who are entrusted with the responsibility of reaching succour to the sick, have become more experienced with the passage of time and are able to handle their jobs with increasing confidence.

An I.A.F. helicopter at the base camp of the Nanda Devi Expedition where it air lifted supplies for the expedition in the middle of last year

A number of airfields have been renovated and additional facilities provided. Also, new air strips and landing grounds have been consteruted so as to make remote areas of our northern border more easily accessible.

When the Air Force celebrates its 32nd Birthday on April 1, this year, India's increasingly large family of airmen can legitimately pride themselves on their remarkable achievements during the two difficult years since the Chinese invasion.

For their part, the people of India will gratefully remember that but for these airmen and their feats of daring, our troops in the Himalayas might still have been far from well-equipped to fight a possible threat from our treacherous neighbour in the North.

NOTE TO SUBSCRIBERS

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At a N.C.C. Camp

To-day the youths of our Nation need proper training and guidance in their self-development. The N.C.C. is intended to impart the qualities of leadership, self-discipline etc., among the youths.

The I Madras Battalion N.C.C. had its annual training camp at Model High School, Saidapet for 10 days from December 27, 1964. The cadets in the camp had an intensive training programme. It proved how resourceful our youths are.

The senior division annual training camp of I Madras Battalion N.C.C. commenced at the Model High School, Saidapet, on 27th December 1964. The camp which lasted for ten days was commanded by Maj. P. S. Chittiapa, Officer Commanding, I Madras Battalion N.C.C. Eight N.C.C. Officers and 335 cadets drawn from the two City Colleges, the Pachiappa's College and Dwaraka Das Govardhan Doss Vaishnava College had attended the camp, besides the Training Officer Maj. Sidharthan from Tiruchirappalli, Battalion Second-in-Command Maj. V. S. Sundaralingam and the Administrative Officer of the Bn. Capt. A. Md. Yousuff and the regular Army Instructional staff.

Chief Minister, Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, inaugurated the scheme for the supply of foodgrains and other provision to the State Government servants. He is visiting the stores after the function.

The Object

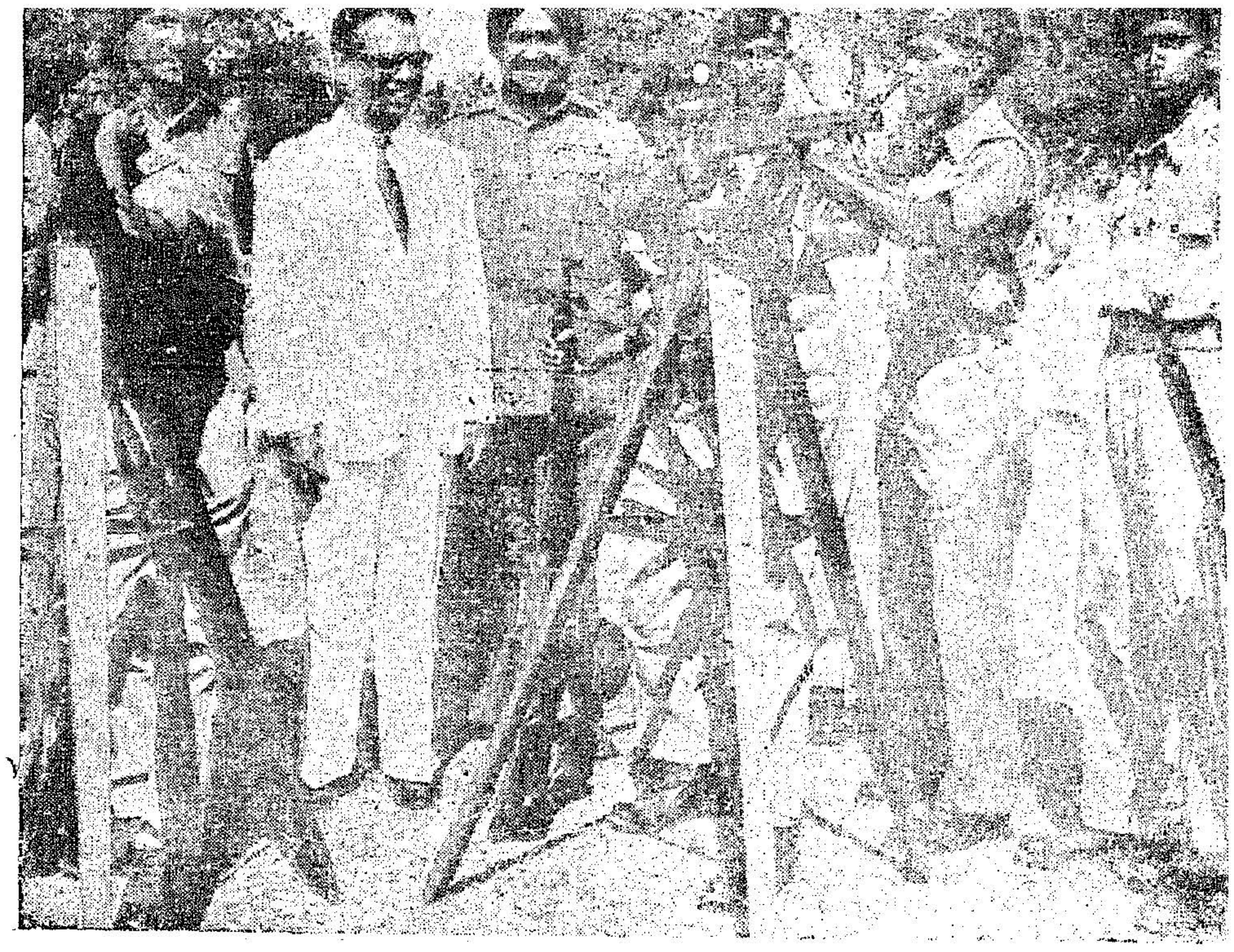
As the annual camp was intended to be the culmination of all the training imparted to the cadets in Colleges during the training year, greater stress was laid in the camp, on the practical aspects of military training and community life and above all on the development of initiative, leadership, resourcefulness, self-reliance and capacity to shoulder responsibilities.

Basic training in the use of weapons like rifle, light machine gun and 2″ Montar had been supplemented by firing practice with rifle using live round by all cadets at the Minambakkam shooting range. As theoretical knowledge cannot be complete and perfect without practical experience, ample opportunities were provided in the camp for the cadets for practical training. They were made to march in battle formation to a village (Narayanapuram) on the Velachery Road, seven miles away from the camp site, where they witnessed a demonstration of platoon attack put up by senior cadets. Exercises in map reading, field craft and tactics were also conducted. The above training had been organised and carried out with thoroughness and efficiency by the Camp Commandant and the training officer, ably assisted by Instructional staff. In the camp every day cadets had to work strenuously. Each day commenced with reveille at 5-30 a.m. and the parades were held from 6-30 a.m. to 5 p.m. with the usual breaks. To infuse a competitive spirit and healthy rivalry, competitions in drill,

guardmounting, interior economy and musketry were held in the camp. Throughout the training period the discipline of the cadets had been extremely good.

In the evening after roll-call and dinner the cadets had for themselves programme of variety entertainment. A recreation-*cum*-information room had provided them facilities for relaxation. Thus the day's strenuous work was matched by relaxation and recreation. The cadets retire usually by 10 p.m.

A Medical Officer along with a nursing assistant deputed by the State Government was always in attendance in the camp. The general health of the cadets in the camp had been good.



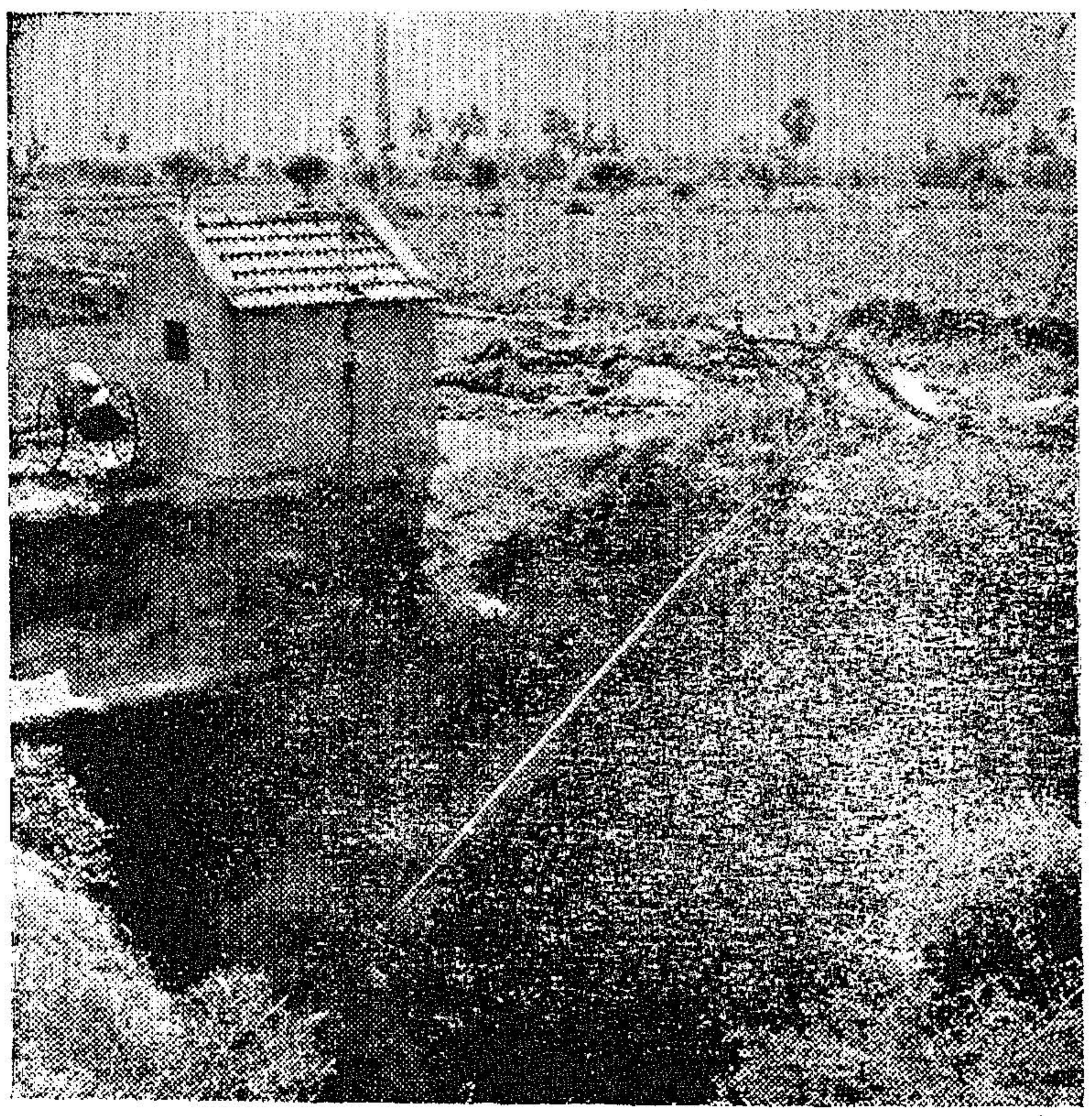
Rifle Training to the N.C.C. Cadets of the Senior Division at a Camp held at Model High School, Saidapet.

Sense of duty

Much emphasis was laid in the camp on orderly living and community life. Punctuality on parades, proper laying out of kit, maintenance and cleanliness of barracks and avoidance of wastage of food and water were insisted upon. Some cadets, according to their seniority of service were assigned some important offices. They thus got an opportunity for getting trained in special duties such as guard duties, secutiry, messing and sanitation. Through these assignments a high sense of duty was sought to be developed in them.

Important visitors were conducted around the camp by the Commandant and various aspects of camp life were explained to them. Important among them were Lt.-Col. S.S. Chowdary, officiating Director N.C.C Dte., Madras and Pondicherry, Dr. Raghavachari, Member of the State Advisory Board for N.C.C., Sri J. Sivanandam, Chairman, M.P.S.C., the Principals of the Teachers' College, Pachaiyappa's College and Vaishnava College, Sri N. D. Sundaravadivelu, Director of Public Instructions, and Sri C. D. Natarajan, Secretary, Legislative Assembly. The visitors had paid glowing tributes for the excellant way in which the camp had been organised and conducted and to the smartness and the enthusiasm of the cadets.

"CARE" ASSISTANCE



The pumpset donated by the CARE to the Semangudi Panchayat, Salem district.

From the first of the year a CARE donated pumpset has gone into operation in the village of Sendamangalam, Salem district, Madras. The pumpset is another CARE assisted partnership project made possible by the donations of the people of the U.S. and Canada through CARE. The Madras Government is meeting the recurring expenditure and the local panchayat supplying the labour. The pump will irrigate 7 acres of previously unproductive panchayat lands, out of which $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres will be used for growing vegetables, to be supplied free of cost to the elementary schools in the area for the Government of Madras—CARE partnership mid-day meals scheme. The remaining land is being planted with fruit trees, the income from which will be utilized for the benefit of the people of the Panchayat through further Community Development Projects.

FACTS ABOUT MADRAS

Area (Tenth largest State in area)	..	130,357 sq. kms. (50,331 miles)
Population	..	33,686,953 (3·37 crores)
Density (Fifth largest State in Density of population)	..	258 persons per sq. km. (672 persons per sq. mile)
Rate of population growth in 1951-61	..	21·4 per cent
Length of Land boundary	..	1,200 kms. (750 miles)
Coastal Length	..	992 kms. (620 miles)
Districts	..	13
Taluks	..	103
Towns and Cities	..	338
Revenue Villages	..	14,124
Total number of Villages including hamlets.		19,120
Members of Parliament : Lok Sabha	..	41
" " Rajya Sabha	..	18
Members of Legislative Assembly	..	207
Members of Legislative Council	..	63
Percentage of Literacy	..	33·4 per cent
Universities	..	2
Arts and Science Colleges	..	69
Medical Colleges	..	6
Engineering Colleges	..	5
Veterinary College	..	1
Teachers' Training Colleges	..	19
High Schools	..	1,998
Primary Schools (as on 30th September 1964)	..	30,138
Schools for Prof. Education	..	88
Panchayat Unions	..	374
Panchayats	..	12,523
Development Blocks	..	373
Net sown area	..	14,817, 736 acres
Livestocks	..	24,638,800
Area under Forests	..	17·1 per cent
Area of Reserved Forests	..	17,236 sq. miles
Towns and Villages Electrified (up to 1st October 1964)	..	17,579
Registered Factories (by the end of 1963)		6,572